THE DAILY COMMERCIAL
PUBLISHED BY
THE COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY
OFFICE, 76 FIFTH AVENUE,
(OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.)
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TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy.....$ Cents
Delivered by Carriers (per week).....25 Cents
Subscription by Mail (per year).....$10 00
☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., should be addressed to the
THE COMMERCIAL PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, MAY 9, 1870. NO. 202.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

GEORGIA RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

Congressional Excursion to Virginia—Registration of the City Vote—An Unsafe Public Building—The Freedmen's Bureau Investigation—Pierre Bonaparte Coming to the United States—Appropriations for Western River Improvements—The New Orleans Collectorship, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 7, 1870.

The Georgia Bill.

The House Reconstruction Committee will meet on Tuesday next, as General Butler will return by that time. The understanding is that the Georgia bill will be immediately considered. Members of the Committee feel confident that the action recommended to the House will be a measure similar to the Mississippi and Virginia bills, with an additional section declaring the term of the State officers now holding position to begin on the reconvention of the State. The President is strongly opposed to keeping Georgia under military control, and is desirous that prompt action be taken to admit the State to full representation.

Excursion.

Two Congressional excursions were visiting in Virginia to-day. One, numbering about thirty, were entertained at Richmond, and the second, of some sixty members, were out on the London Railroad and returned to-night.

Registration of the City Vote.

Reports from the registering officers of this city shows a total of 11,068, of which 6,618 are white, and 4,450 colored. This is an increase of about 1,000 over last year.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, May 8, 1870.

Unsafe Public Building.

One of the morning papers reports the building in which the Quartermaster's offices are as unsafe. It is the same building occupied by the Internal Revenue Bureau. There is a good deal of complaint among the clerks that a careful inspection of the premises is not made.

Pierre Bonaparte Coming.

Private letters from Paris bring the information that Pierre Bonaparte has really made his arrangements to visit this country next month.

The Howard Investigation.

To meet a motion made in the Howard investigation, that the charges of fraud and irregularities of the Assistant Commissioner of this District, the prosecution to-day submitted orders and circulars from the Bureau headquarters, informing all employees that if they were subject to military regulations, and instructing all Assistant Commissioners to communicate regularly with the Commissioner, and send copies of all orders, transcripts of all disbursements, and answer the returns called for by army regulations. General Bullock, chief disbursing officer of the Bureau and treasurer of the University, testified that the General Howard had drawn large amounts, being respectively thirty thousand dollars, twenty-five thousand, and one hundred and twenty-five thousand, had been turned over from the Freedmen's funds to the University. The first installment of the Congregational Church bonds were purchased by the Howard University, obtained colored bounty fund, paid over by Gen. Howard to the University for the purpose of the purchase of this same bonds, and on the mortgage, the rest paid to the church. It was held that the Freedmen's Bureau had no power over which Congress had no control. The land of the University was paid for by the Bureau, and the purchase of the bonds, some one hundred and thirty thousand dollars, were not used, but were deposited in the Freedmen's Bank to the credit of the trustees. Buildings had been erected by the Bureau and finally turned over upon order of Secretary Rawlins at the close of the general transfer of Bureau buildings to the corporations occupying them. The salaries of some of the professors were paid by checks on the Treasury. The institution was out of debt and owned several lots of land in the Bureau reservation, given to it by the Bureau. A late purchase of land had been made for which sixty thousand dollars cash had been paid. Rents, and other moneys, fuel and quarters, had been paid to the Freedmen's banks, one of them having to New York city. It was done because the cashiers paid the moneys due colored soldiers. Witness received large salaries, one as superintendent of the Bureau and one as treasurer of the University. His examination will be continued to-morrow. Other witnesses are to be called that can tell of the proceeds of the Barry farm, congress went to the Bureau. The Committee was in session six hours.

The House Committee on Commerce has agreed to report the following appropriations for western rivers: Ohio, fifty thousand dollars; Missouri and its tributaries, one hundred and fifty thousand; Falls of the Ohio, two hundred and fifty thousand; Illinois, one hundred and fifty thousand; Red River, one hundred and fifty thousand; Des Moines Rapids, four hundred thousand; Mississippi, for the improvement of the channel, fifty thousand.

Collectorship.

The opposition to Mr. Casey, the President's brother-in-law, and Collector at New Orleans, culminated yesterday in the shape of a delegation waiting on the President and demanding his removal. The President disapproved the demand, but finally consented to a resolution of the Senate calling for all papers relating to Casey's appointment. The President is fully conversant with the facts, and is not expected Mr. Casey will resign in a few days.

Executive.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 7, 1870.

Army Officers Retired.

Captain George N. Custon, of the Seventeenth Infantry; Brevet Brig. Gen. Julius Hayden and Brevet Lieut. Col. J. C. Collins have been retired on account of wounds received in service.

Ordered to his Regiment.

Brevet Maj. Gen. W. S. Elliot was relieved from duty in the Department of the Lakes and ordered to return to his regiment.

Masonic Temple.

The Masons of Washington have completed he embellishment and furnishing of the Blue Lodge room in their temple. Visitors are it is he most magnificent lodge room in the United States.

American Commerce.

An official statement shows the number of foreign built vessels registered and employed n our commerce to be 170 of 4,399 tons.

Address to a Returned Soldier.

Many members of Congress, despairing of an adjournment before the 1st of August, state that the appropriation bills are far advanced, at the rate of but six days per week, only two weeks more. About fifteen contested election cases are yet to be considered by the House, and there are other questions of general character which give rise to prolonged debate.

Gen. Fremont Convalescent.

General Fremont who has been seriously ill or several days, is reported convalescent.

The Recent on Paraguay.

The report of the Commissioners of Foreign Affairs on Paraguay makes thirty octavo pages, and the testimony five hundred pages more. General Fremont who has been seriously ill or several days, is reported convalescent.

The Recent on Paraguay.

The report of the Commissioners of Foreign Affairs on Paraguay makes thirty octavo pages, and the testimony five hundred pages more, and the Committee will not have a chance to report for several days.

MANSFIELD, OHIO.

Democratic Primary Elections.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, OHIO, May 8, 1870.

The Democratic primary election for candidates for county officers took place yesterday. There was no opposition to the nominations, except for the office of Infirmary Director. For this place on the ticket William Frost of Jefferson Allen were the principal contestants, the returns so far indicating the election of Frost. The candidates for other offices are as follows: Auditor, Marcus Mansfield; Treasurer, George H. Harter; Commissioner, John T. Keith; Coroner, W. H. Race. There did not seem to be the usual interest in this election among the Democrats.

RELIGIOUS.

General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South—Southern Baptist Convention at Louisville.

MEMPHIS, May 7.—The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church—South—convened this morning, being the fourth day. The Conference was opened for business by Bishop Wightman after the religious exercises by Dr. Asbury. Bishop Wightman spoke briefly against the useless waste of time in speech making under the call of the Conference. A large number of memorial communications were presented and referred, including one from Virginia, asking that the manufacturing and selling of whisky by members be punished. One from Georgia, severely criticising the Indian School literature now in use. One on Missionary, praying for a more rigid discipline in regard to dancing. Dr. C. K. Marshall vocated the establishment of a monthly agazine devoted to the interests of literature. The church gave notice that it would call.

A resolution to adjourn *sine die* on the 23d as laid on the table. A resolution was offered that on and after May 12th the Conference will not receive any delegation sending charge or affect the discipline, after which Conference adjourned to enable the members to attend the commencement exercises.

LOUISVILLE, KY., May 7.—There was no important business transacted the second day of the Baptist Southern Convention. Dr. Byres, of Greenville, South Carolina Theological School in behalf of the young men studying for the ministry, explained the object of his advance, and suggested the raising of ten thousand dollars to assist in defraying the expenses of the needy ones. The sum of two thousand dollars was raised in the Convention. The legate will probably make a trip to the mouth Cave. A special meeting was held in the interests of the Board of Domestic Mission. Dr. Pastrus and Hart, a late Alabama, dressed the meeting. The latter, Secretary of the Board, made a successful appeal for money. A year ago the debt of the Board was five thousand dollars, and the current expenses had been paid and a debt of forty-two thousand six hundred dollars, which amount has been raised by a subscription and collection.

Fash onable Clothing.

Messrs. Uring, Follansbee & Co., Fifth avenue, corner of Wood, are furnishing the latest styles of clothing on the most reasonable terms. Visit their establishment and examine their goods.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

The Vote on the Plebiscitum.

Paris Affairs—The Seizures of French Newspapers—Arrests for Complicity in the Plot to Assassinate the Emperor Continue—Defaulter Arrested—Treaty Ratified—Suicide of a Steamship Captain—Steamer Earl Elgin Sunk—The Mordaunt Divorce Case—Masses to be Said for the Plebiscite—M. Lermina Sentenced—Imperial Army at Shanghai Defeated—Prince Darsenberg Assassinated—Proclamation of the Prefect of Police—Disturbances Anticipated—Sentences and Arrests—Disloyal Spanish Bishops—Reply of Cardinal Antonelli to Baron Von Beust—Zollverein Parliament, &c., &c.

Affairs in Paris.

PARIS, May 7.—The *Journal officiel* announces that the issues of the *Avenier National Siecle* and *Reveil* were seized because of publications therein of false proclamations signed by Louis Bonaparte.

The issue of the *Rappel* was again seized today, on account of the violation of the press law.

Arrests for complicity in the plot to assassinate the Emperor continue. Six members of the International Society of workmen were apprehended at St. Etienn to-day.

Rumors of an outbreak at Lyons yesterday have not been confirmed.

The radical journals of this city strongly advise the people to be calm and quiet tomorrow.

Defaulter Arrested.

LONDON, May 7.—Phillips, the alleged defaulter, who was arrested on the arrival of the Idaho, had a preliminary examination and was remanded to await the testimony of Captain Cutting, of the Idaho.

Treaty Ratified.

The Vienna commercial treaty with Guatemala has been ratified and signed by the Austrian Government.

Cabinet Change.

Herr Petrino has exchanged places with Herr Wiedermann in the Cabinet. The former takes the portfolio of national defenses and the latter that of agriculture.

Suicide of a Steamship Captain.

LIVERPOOL, May 7.—Robert C. Cutting, formerly Captain of the steamship Idaho, of Williams & Guion line, committed suicide last night.

LONDON, May 7.—It is reported that Captain Cutting, whose testimony was required in the case of Phillips, the alleged defaulter, at Queenstown, is dead.

Steamship Launched.

LONDON, May 7.—The new steamship Sidonian, for the Allan line, was successfully launched at Glasgow to-day.

Phillips's Trial Postponed.

The American Consul at Cork has procured the further adjournment of the Phillips case until the arrival of important witnesses from America.

Steamer Sunk.

The steamer Earl Elgin sank to-day off Staines, having collided with an unknown vessel. The captain, mate and their families have escaped. Every effort was made to save the cargo, but it was lost. The value of the cargo is not given. The steamer was insured for £2,500 each.

The Mordaunt Divorce Case.

The defendant in the Mordaunt divorce case is ready, but will not be delivered until the next term of Court.

Death of Dr. Simpson.

Dr. Simpson, of Edinburgh, *Evidence* controversy, respecting the invention of chloroform, is dead.

Masses to be said for the Plebiscite.

PARIS, May 7.—The *Gaudeteaga* the Empress has caused masses to be said in the principal churches for the success of the Plebiscite to-morrow.

Engagement of Madame Z-bach.

BERLIN, May 7.—Grau has concluded an engagement with Madame Zetsch, the German trage dienne, to sing for a period of one hundred nights in America, commencing in New York next September.

Sentenced.

PARIS, May 7.—M. Lermina, who at a recent public meeting urged the impeachment of the Emperor, has been sentenced to two years imprisonment and a fine of one thousand francs.

Imperial Army Defeated in China.

LONDON, May 7.—Dispatches just received state that the defeat of the Imperial army at Shanghai, in the north of China, is fully confirmed.

Prince Darenberg Assassinated.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 7.—Prince Darenberg, an attache of the Austrian Legation, was murdered to-day. The mutilated body was found in his own room this morning. The assassin is unknown.

A Proclamation.

PARIS, NOON, May 8.—The Prefect of Police issued a proclamation this morning declaring "Rumors alarming for the public peace having been circulated in several parts of the capital and disorders predicted as sure to follow the counting of the votes, the Prefect of Police therefore deems it his duty to warn the citizens that the most efficacious measures have been taken to repress, with energy and promptitude, every attempt at disorder. The Prefect invites all good citizens to keep away from places where seditious attempts may be made, and thus add those superbly charged with ensuring repose for persons and property."

Voting Completed.

PARIS, May 8, 8 A. M.—Voting on the plebiscitum is completed, and the counting has been commenced. Great military precautions were taken in the city last night, and all day. Dispatches from the Departments report all quiet.

Disturbances Anticipated.

Semi official journals anticipate disturbances to-night or to-morrow, but nothing occurred up to the present hour to confirm such fears.

Voting Still Proceeding.

All the election Commissioners are assembled at their places of meeting and will remain there all night to receive the returns from the provinces. Polling commenced at seven o'clock and nearly all the soldiers in and around the city cast their votes, but no civilians were admitted to vote after the voting.

More Arrests Made.

The police continue unremitting in their search for parties implicated in the alleged conspiracy. Many arrests were made to-day.

Sentences.

M. Lissagary has been condemned to one years' imprisonment and a fine of 3,000 francs for making violent speeches at political meetings. Other persons received similar sentences for inflammatory speeches in the provinces. Before the Correctional Tribunal several were condemned to pay heavy penalties. A large number of arrests were also made in the departments.

Still in London.

Gustave Flourens is still in London.

Retirement of Mr. Bright.

LONDON, May 8.—The *Observer* reviews the rumor of the retirement of Mr. Bright from the Birmingham election, and says Mundella as his probable successor.

Bishops' Salaries.

MADRID, May 8.—In reply to the deputies to the Cortes, the Ministers of Justice and Finance declare that the state will no longer pay the salaries of Spanish bishops who refuse to take the oath of the new constitution, but the government cannot displace bishops, because it did not appoint the present.

Reply of Cardinal Antonelli.

VIENNA, May 8.—The reply of Cardinal Antonelli to Baron Beust's note of February 10, has been received by the political bodies to which the petition taken by the Court of Rome and exhibits announce at the spectacle of Austria in leading the opposition among the powers.

Zollverein Parliament.

BERLIN, May 8.—King William closed the session of the Zollverein Parliament with a speech from the throne. He returned thanks for the ratification of the treaties with Mexico and the Hawaiian Islands, and congratulated members on the work accomplished.

Reception of the Chinese Embassy.

The King to-day formally received the Chinese embassy.

Majority in Paris Against the Plebiscitum.

PARIS, May, 8.—People assembled in immense crowds in the Boulevard and other parts of the city. The agitation was very great but there has been no conflict with the police or troops. Nothing definite as to the result of the vote is known, but it is roughly estimated that the city has given 139,000 votes against, and 107,000 for the plebiscitum.

In the departments, so far as heard from, a great majority for the plebiscitum is given. Fears of an outbreak are doubted, and a strong military guard is stationed around the Tuileries. The Places de Conservatoire and Arbet Metiers are occupied by troops, and the Place Des Invalides is filled with cavalry. Reports from the camp of St. Maur arrived to-night.

PARIS, Midnight, May 8.—The vote in Paris, with one section only to hear from, is as follows: yes, 184,790; no, 162,896. The city remains quiet. A few returns from the surrounding Provinces foot up: yes, 103,936; no, 39,350.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, May 8.—The steamship Colorado, from New York, arrived to-day.

The Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, May 7.—Cotton steady; middling uplands 10⅝d; Orleans 11⅝@11¾d.; sales 10,000 bales.

California white wheat 9s 7d@9s 8d; red western, 9s. 3d@9s 5d; winter 8s 10d@8s 11d. Western flour 28s. Corn, No. 2, unchanged at 29s 6d. Oats, 2s 6d@2s 9d. Pork 85s 6d. Lard 67s 6d. Bacon 52s. Cheese 62s 6d. Cumberland 65s; 6d for short rib middles.

Spirits petroleum 1s 1d; refined 1s 6½d. Linseed oil firm at 38s.

LONDON, May 7.—Tallow 44s 6d. American hops 4£ 5s@6 10s. Sugar 31s 9d@32s. Linseed oil 42£.

HAVRE, May 7.—Cotton quiet.

ANTWERP, May 7.—Petroleum firm at 53½ francs.

BREMEN, May 7.—Petroleum firm but quiet at 11½ thalers.

HAMBURG, May 7.—Petroleum quiet.

Albany Cattle Market.

ALBANY, May 7.—Cattle open dull and from 50 lower. The reduced tariff on the Erie Road has drawn tradeaway from this market. It is said the Central Company will meet this reduction with an equal one. The highest price realized up to-day was 9½c; from that prices ranged down to 8½c with the general average at 9c and a fraction. Sheep in moderate supply and steady at 7@8½c.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

CUBA.

A Rebel General's Career Cut Short.

Trial, Sentence and Execution of Gen. Goicouria.

HAVANA, May 7.—The steamer Triumfo arrived last night, bringing the Cuban General Goicouria, under a strong guard of naval officers. Goicouria was immediately taken to jail, where a court martial assembled to try him. He was sentenced to be garroted and then placed in the Cadilla, and at 4 o'clock this morning taken to Principe Fort, and was garroted. An immense concourse assembled on the heights of Principe. The General remained perfectly serene and firm to the last.

PHILADELPHIA

A Destructive Hail Storm Passes Over the City—Great Damage to Houses and Churches—Fruit Trees Almost Totally Destroyed.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8.—This afternoon the most destructive hail storm ever known here passed over the city from northwest to southeast. For nearly thirty minutes there was a continuous fall of hailstones, from the size of a pea to six or seven inches in circumference. The damage done greatly exceeds that of the great storm of September, 1869. The greatest force of the storm was along Broad street, in the southern section of the city. On the south side of Chestnut street, above Eighth, hardly a pane of glass is left. On Broad street many churches had stained glass windows destroyed. The windows in front of the Continental Hotel were destroyed. Reports from the outskirts state the almost total destruction of fruit trees, which were just in bloom. At nine o'clock to-night the hail still remained in piles in the streets.

The storm did not extend across the Delaware river to Camden, and dispatches from the interior say there was no hail there. Many of the boats were greatly damaged, especially the Bingham House, corner of Seventh and Market streets. The windows were shattered in the whole front of the building.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 7, 1870.

RE-ELECTED.

Admiral Farragut was re-elected President of the Military Order of the United States for the ensuing year.

DINNER TO GENERAL BUTLER.

A dinner was given to-night by Richard Schell to General Butler and the House Ways and Means Committee.

STRIKE OF CIGAR MAKERS.

The cigar makers' strike now numbers three hundred men.

DISTILLERY SEIZED.

An illicit distillery was seized yesterday by the Internal Revenue officers, aided by marines and the police.

GRANDCHILDREN IN LUCK.

Eighty grandchildren of William Innis, residing in New Jersey and Bradford county, Pennsylvania, have become heirs to an estate of $30,000,000 in Scotland.

NEW YORK, MAY 8, 1870.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO RICHMOND SUFFERERS.

The contributions for the Richmond sufferers on Saturday were under $4,000. In addition to this sum, the Chamber of Commerce has collected $5,000.

OPPOSITION TO TAMMANY.

The outside Democratic organizations to-day appointed committees to nominate county officers in opposition to Tammany.

PURCHASED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

The United States Government has purchased Gen. Halstead's torpedo boat, built at Mystic during the war, at a cost of a hundred thousand dollars. She is one hundred and five tons, and ten men are sufficient to man it.

SPINNERS' STRIKE.

The spinners' strike in Newark, a thread mills, Newark, continues, and endeavors to obtain other workmen are yet unsuccessful.

DREW THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

Daniel Drew has given to give another million to the Drew Theological Seminary to establish a literary department, and make it a university.

HELD FOR TRIAL.

Arthur L. Vaughan, a postoffice, clerk is held for trial charged with embezzling money letters.

TAMMANY DELEGATES CHOSEN.

The delegates to the Tammany Nominating Convention, which meets to-morrow, were chosen last night.

THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE REVENUE LAW.

The revenue law is being rigidly enforced in Brooklyn to-day by Chief of Police, Kelso.

ARRIVED.

The steamer City of Dublin, from Liverpool, has arrived.

STRIKE OF THE CIGAR MAKERS A FAILURE.

The cigar makers strike will likely fail.

ARRIVAL OF EMIGRANTS.

Over ten thousand emigrants arrived last week.

PROCLAMATION OF PRESIDENT CESPEDES.

General Jordan brought the proclamation of President Cespedes to the Cuban residing in Cuba, dated February 20th. It contains nothing important or significant.

TAMMANY JUDICIAL NOMINATIONS.

The Tammany leaders met last night, Wm. M. Tweed presiding, agreed to nominate Hamilton W. Robinson, Jos. T. Bailey, Richard Larremore and Chas. Van Brunt for Judges of the Common Pleas, and John D. Shea and Phillip J. Joachimson for Judges of the Marine Court. The ticket will probably be adopted by the County Democratic Convention next Tuesday.

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

Interesting service was held this evening in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church (Dr. John Hall's) in reference to and in preparation for the meeting of the World's Evangelical Alliance in this city from September 22d to October 3d. Addresses were made by Revs. D. Hall, Scaff and John Cotton Smith, giving a full description of the objects of the alliance and the prospects and purposes of its next meeting. The European delegates are expected to be present, and the members, including twenty or thirty of the most eminent scholars and divines of the world, will be, it is believed, the members of the English Parliament. Presidents McCosh, Woolsey, Hopkins, McIlvaine and Cummins, Rev. Dr. Storrs and Henry Ward Beecher have prepared essays on Christian union, which will be read at the meeting. It is expected that the meeting of the alliance, and other essays in foreign languages will be read. The appointment of the version of Scriptures, and the Bible in the common schools, will be among the prominent topics of discussion.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE.

John Ford, residing in Jersey city, quarrelled to-night with his wife and shot her in the cheek, and then attempted to shoot himself, but the pistol missed fire and his neighbors interfered in time to save his life. Mrs. Ford is badly wounded, but will recover.

DEATH OF DR. MANNING.

Rev. Dr. Manning, of Boston, preached the anniversary sermon of the American Home Mission Association. He predicted that the time is not far distant when Christians will disregard theological differences, and unite upon a common Christian platform.

REV. CHARLES B. SMYTHE

Preached to-day, taking for his text, "Be kindly and affectionate one to another, with brotherly love," and took occasion to deprecate the bitterness and hatred of the ties that bound him to his people. He, however, the Presbytery thought he should resign was willing to do so.

STREET FIGHT.

A street fight occurred to-day, between Irish and Germans in Newark, during which Henry Prassel was seriously wounded.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Some enterprising Chicago thieves stole four stoves and a piano on Thursday afternoon from a house from which the tenant was removing. He left the house a few minutes unlocked, and the rascals carried off the goods in a wagon.

An infant son of Malcolm E. Evans was burned to death at Cold Springs, N. Y., Friday afternoon.

An accidental explosion of nitro-glycerine occurred in the Midland Railway tunnel, near Waterloo, N. Y., Friday afternoon, and a laborman instantly killed and three hundred feet into the air and torn to pieces.

A fire occurred in the Southern Hotel, on Broadway, New York, on Friday, badly damaging the kitchen and laundry.

A Denver dispatch says: Accounts regarding outrages on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, and slow progress in the work, are entirely disbelieved by an Eastern newspaper, are entirely groundless. There has been no Indian troubles in the territory during the winter, and Gen. McCook is confident none need be anticipated within the limits of Colorado.

A telegram from Fort Sherman says that Red Cloud went before to collect his bands before Sherman's reply reached here, but that a runner was sent to bring him back.

A Chicago dispatch informs us that the question of woman suffrage is not to be submitted to the people of Illinois after all, the Constitutional Convention having concluded by a section in this respect. It is claimed that this retrograde action is all owing to a lecture delivered by Mrs. Wheaton, of Kalamazoo, Michigan, while sojourning in Springfield, ill., some two weeks since. The Convention will probably adjourn *sine die* next week.

Wier's furniture manufactory on Hayes street, near Fold, San Francisco, was destroyed by fire Saturday night. Loss about $100,000.

Joseph C. Ramsay, having been forcibly taken from the custody of a constable in Putnam County, Illinois, April 29, by certain lawless persons, and murdered by hanging, Governor Palmer issued a proclamation Saturday, calling for a public officers and all good citizens to exert themselves to detect and bring to justice persons concerned in said act, and offering one thousand dollars reward for the apprehension and conviction of such persons.

A crazy young man named Jesse Morgan, who has been in the city hospital at St. Louis for a short time past, gouged both his eyes out with his thumb yesterday and died soon after.

At Kansas City, Mo., Friday, during a violent storm, a large unoccupied building, corner of Third and Wyandottestreets, belonging to Eugene Case, was blown down. Loss $10,000. No insurance. Almost immediately after a four story brick, corner of Third and Delaware streets, owned and occupied by Askew, Dubois & Co., leather and saddlery dealers, fell with a terrible crash, burying a stock valued at $50,000. Loss on building $10,000. Insurance $20,000. Nobody in either building.

Sir John A. McDonald is ill and will be unable to attend to business for some time.

The Factory of Richard Loche, at Smiths Falls, Canada, was destroyed by the explosion of a boiler Saturday. A man by the name of Lambert was killed, and snoteer named Foster badly injured.

The excitement in New Orleans increases as the time approaches for the Mace-Allen fight. One hundred to seventy-five has been staked on Mace, but the Allen party now want two to one. The condition of Allen is fine. Joe Coburn has challenged the winner to fight within three months for $2,500 a side.

Six men wakened Martin Myers, an elderly citizen, living near Mt. Airy, seven miles from Cincinnati, at one o'clock on Saturday morning, under the pretext of needing his assistance. As soon as the old man made his appearance three of the party, who were masked, seized him, presented pistols, and compelled him to deliver to them a considerable sum of money he had in the house. They then thoroughly ransacked the building, but failed to find additional treasure, but without success. The robbers made their escape.

The benefit given the Richmond sufferers at Ford's Theater, Baltimore, on Saturday, realized $4,000.

George S. Eddons, a pugilist recently arrested in St. Louis, was brought to Boston last night, on a requisition of Governor Claflin on an old indictment for leaving the State to engage in a prize fight at the Isle of Shoals.

The Circuit Court of St. Louis yesterday gave judgment in favor of the Public School Commissioners against the Lindell heirs for thirty-five acres of land just outside the city limits, worth over $100,000.

The St. Louis *Times* of yesterday morning states that at a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee recently held here, it was decided to run a State ticket, and the Chairman of the Committee was authorized to publish an address setting forth the reasons therefor. The *Times* also states that a number of Radical offices in the State will be vacated, and have been in secret session here, for the purpose of effecting an organization to defeat at the fall election the self-styled Republican State Constitution passed by the Legislature last winter.

Robert Decker, formerly doorkeeper of the New York Assembly, and two sons, were drowned at Oak Hill Station yesterday.

The steamer Shippan, plying between Stamford, Conn., and New York, was burned Saturday night. The passengers were transferred to a good one, as Mr. Kerr is eminently qualified for the position.

Governor Scott, of South Carolina, has ordered an election, May 15th, to fill the Congressional vacancy caused by Whittemore's resignation.

A collision occurred yesterday afternoon, on the South Carolina Railroad, five miles from Charleston, in which a colored boy was killed and seventeen persons injured, two fatally.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* of to-day will print a letter from Hon. Thomas L. Jones, M. C., referring to Governor Stevenson's statement, in a late speech, that Governor Jones printed the correspondence to skirk from the responsibility himself and produces a difficulty between Jones and Isabella Seamen. In this conclusion: "In this he is mistaken, for while I shall be ready to vindicate my honor against all, and last, the charge of the Governor, the issue is now, and was first, with him, and he can find me at Louisville, Ky., at any hour he will reply at length hereafter to the Governor's card.

A convention of California fruit growers is in session at San Francisco.

The Patti Concert.

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CITY MATTERS.

THE ABORTION CASE.

The Hearing on Saturday—The Physicians Required to Give Bail for Court in the Sum of $10,000 Each—Shultz Committed in Default of $8,000.

A hearing took place Saturday afternoon in the case of Dr. W. A. Pratt, Dr. Thomas Hewitt and Barney Shultz, whose arrests for procuring abortion upon Isabella Seamen, has been previously reported.

District Attorney Pearson appeared for the commonwealth, and Messrs. Brown and Pollock, for defendants.

The District Attorney stated the case briefly. It would be claimed that prior to the bringing of the charges laid by Coroner Kerr, they had visited by one of the defendants under the assumed name of Brown, and that after silencing her by threats, she was removed to the residence of Doctor Hewitt on Seventh avenue. After being for some time attended by the physicians here, presented pistols, and compelled him to deliver to him a considerable sum of money he had in the house. They then thoroughly ransacked the building, but failed to find additional treasure, but without success. The robbers made their escape.

The benefit given the Richmond sufferers at Ford's Theater, Baltimore, on Saturday, realized $4,000.

George S. Eddons, a pugilist recently arrested in St. Louis, was brought to Boston last night, on a requisition of Governor Claflin on an old indictment for leaving the State to engage in a prize fight at the Isle of Shoals.

The Circuit Court of St. Louis yesterday gave judgment in favor of the Public School Commissioners against the Lindell heirs for thirty-five acres of land just outside the city limits, worth over $100,000.

The St. Louis *Times* of yesterday morning states that at a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee recently held here, it was decided to run a State ticket, and the Chairman of the Committee was authorized to publish an address setting forth the reasons therefor. The *Times* also states that a number of Radical offices in the State will be vacated, and have been in secret session here, for the purpose of effecting an organization to defeat at the fall election the self-styled Republican State Constitution passed by the Legislature last winter.

Robert Decker, formerly doorkeeper of the New York Assembly, and two sons, were drowned at Oak Hill Station yesterday.

The steamer Shippan, plying between Stamford, Conn., and New York, was burned Saturday night. The passengers were transferred to a good one, as Mr. Kerr is eminently qualified for the position.

Governor Scott, of South Carolina, has ordered an election, May 15th, to fill the Congressional vacancy caused by Whittemore's resignation.

A collision occurred yesterday afternoon, on the South Carolina Railroad, five miles from Charleston, in which a colored boy was killed and seventeen persons injured, two fatally.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* of to-day will print a letter from Hon. Thomas L. Jones, M. C., referring to Governor Stevenson's statement, in a late speech, that Governor Jones printed the correspondence to skirk from the responsibility himself and produces a difficulty between Jones and Isabella Seamen. In this conclusion: "In this he is mistaken, for while I shall be ready to vindicate my honor against all, and last, the charge of the Governor, the issue is now, and was first, with him, and he can find me at Louisville, Ky., at any hour he will reply at length hereafter to the Governor's card.

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THE BIBLE IN THE SCHOOLS.

A Protestant and a Catholic View.

Sermon by Rev. John Douglas, D. D.

Lecture by Rev. Father Hickey.

Rev. John Douglas, D. D., pastor of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church of this city, delivered a sermon before his congregation yesterday evening, on "The Bible in the Schools," and Very Rev. Father Hickey, Vicar General of the Diocese of Pittsburgh, delivered a lecture in St. Paul's Cathedral the same evening, on "The Church and the Schools." The audiences were large at both places, and the addresses were listened to with more than ordinary interest. Following is a report of the discourses:

The Bible in the Schools.

BY THE REV. JOHN DOUGLAS, D. D.

Deuteronomy, 6 c 8–7 vs. And these words, which I command thee t is day, shall be in thine heart: and thou shalt teach them diligently unto thy children, and shall talk of them when thou sit est in thine house, and when thou walkest by the way, and when thou liest down, and when thou risest up.

Among the Hebrews great care was bestowed upon the education of children. The precepts of the divine law were instilled into their young minds. They were carefully instructed in the science of civil polity, and thoroughly educated in all the laws and institutions of the commonwealth. In the training of their children the Jews combined religious with secular instruction.

The command contained in the text was not given to the parents as such. The injunction to impart religious instruction to the young and rising generation, was laid upon the nation in its organic capacity. This appears evident from the context, and especially from the fourth chapter, where we find among others, the following words: "Now therefore hearken, O Israel, unto the statutes and unto the judgments which I teach you, for to do them that you may live, and go in and possess the land which the Lord God of your fathers giveth you. * * * Behold, I have taught you statutes and judgments, even as the Lord my God commanded me, that ye should do so in the land whither you go to possess it. * * * And what nation is there so great, that hath statutes and judgments so righteous as all this law, which I set before you this day? * * * But teach them to your sons, and your sons' sons."

The moral and religious instruction of children is of such paramount importance that the command is, "Teach them diligently." They were to be taught when they sat in the house and walked by the way; when they lay down at night and rose up in the morning. They were to be taught constantly and in all places.

The nation that neglects to give a sound literary and religious education to its children, or instil into their minds the principles of virtue, is doomed to speedy decay. The prosperity of the life, institutions and glory of a nation depend on the early ways pursued in the education and intelligence of the people who compose it. "Learning and religion are the two great pillars of a nation."

God speaks to us as certainly as he spake to the Hebrews, and enjoins on us, on peril of losing our children, not to neglect the education our children all the words he has commanded.

Is it not a strange thing, then, that any one can be found who can object to the Bible as a text book in the public schools.

1. It is said that the State should have nothing to do with religion. We have already stated that we have no sympathy with a religion established by law. But those who maintain that governments or nations have nothing to do with religion, have only the name of it. In other words, responsible to God, have not read the history of the past with profit. Why have the Hebrews been a by-word among the nations? Why have the most magnificent cities of an-

[Continued on Fourth Page.]

DIED:

LEWIS—On Saturday morning, May 7th, ROBT. T. LEWIS only son of Dr. D. W. Lewis, in the twenty-second year of his age.

Funeral from the residence of his father, on Collins avenue, East Liberty, on MONDAY, the 9th inst., at 2 P. M. Friends and acquaintances are invited. 2

SKINNER—On the evening of May 4th, at his residence, 23 Seventh street, ELIZABETH, wife of Jeremiah Skinner, aged 73 years.

Funeral on MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Thomas Hawkins, corner Fourth avenue and Ross street. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

WHITMORE—On the evening of the 5th inst., EDWARD WHITMORE, aged 24 years.

Notice of the time of funeral will be given in afternoon papers.

LEECH—Saturday morning, May 7, 1870, at 11, o'clock ALEXANDER ADDISON, youngest son of Emily J. Aiken, aged six years and five months.

Funeral on MONDAY, at 10 o'clock A. M., from the residence of his parents, corner Fourth avenue and Ross street, to which friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

McCLEAN—At his residence, near Oakland, Saturday, May 7, 1870, Mr. HUGH McCLEAN, Jr., of the firm of S. McClean & Co., Pittsburgh, in the thirty-eighth year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, MAY 9, 1870.

We surrender a large share of our space this morning to a discussion of the question as to the use of the Bible in the public schools. Rev. JOHN DUFFIELD, D.D., one of the ablest ministers of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, and Very Reverend Father HICKEY, Vicar General of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Pittsburgh, both delivered discourses on this subject yesterday—one giving the Protestant and the other the Catholic view of the subject. The addresses will be found on another page.

THE Board of Fire Commissioners did an unusual, and we doubt not a wise thing, in selecting a man for the position of Chief Engineer of the Fire Department who was not a candidate, or who had not solicited the office by the employment of the usual appliances. They went outside the list of candidates, and appointed a man whose name had not been mentioned in that connection. This indicates that the Commissioners are determined to exercise a sound discretion in the matter of their appointments, even at the risk of giving offense to combinations. This augurs well for the efficiency of the new Paid Department.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Few, probably, of those most fully satisfied of the necessity of reform in the civil service, and most anxious to see the present system changed, have indulged very sanguine hopes of early Congressional action on the subject. To many of them the support given to Mr. JENCKES's bill by the present House of Representatives is, no doubt, a surprise. In an important sense, the interests, or at least the feelings of many of the members are enlisted in favor of the existing system, and with the friends of reform it has always been a decided impression that improvement was to be expected only from a Congress elected for and pledged to its support. As to the real sentiments of the people in regard to it we have no doubt. Certainly Mr. JENCKES said nothing extravagant when, a few days ago, he expressed the belief that if two hundred and and twenty-eight men were drawn by lot from among the people of the United States, there would be found fewer opposed to his measure than were to be found among the members of the House. But even of our actual representatives the best heads are unequivocally and without reservation on the side of reform—and, on a motion to lay Mr. JENCKES's bill on the table, there were one hundred and four nays to forty-three yeas. In view of the almost unanimous voice of the Press of the country in favor of reform, the present Congress can hardly doubt the will of the people to have some change for the better, and we may now feel sure that either Mr. JENCKES's bill, or another embodying its essential features, will be adopted before very long.

In the debate on the bill which took place in the House of Representatives last week, the opponents of civil service reform made, we suppose, the best show of argument of which they were capable. One member contended against the bill as removing the civil service farther away from the control of the people. To persons who look candidly at the actual relations between the people and the service this argument has little force. In no sense can the people at present be truly said to have any control of it, nor can it be alleged that there is any such distribution of minor government posts among the voters of the country as is adapted to inspire a feeling of personal interest in the mode. On the contrary, it is notorious, as Mr. JENCKES remarked, that personal or political influence regulates the assignment of the offices. Without such specific influence, it is many years since any person in the country was foolish enough to hope to obtain an official position, however insignificant, under the Government of the United States. No merit, whether in the way of general character, or of peculiar fitness for the place sought for, has been sufficient to secure one of these places, apart from the fact or the accident of connection with persons capable of exerting political influence. Hence the utmost inequality in the distribution of the minor offices, and hence also the prevalent feeling among the most numerous and surely a very respectable portion of the citizens, that in the civil service of the country they had neither interest nor control.

Of course such exclusion could be justified, or divested of hardship only by the consideration that the persons preferred, were preferred on the ground of especial qualifications natural and acquired, for the posts to which they were assigned. This condition, we may add, will be provided by Mr. JENCKES's bill, and thus a widely spread cause of discontent will be removed.

Another member in opposing the bill, denied that the Government was worse served by its officers and clerks than private institutions were. He believed that there was much more fraud perpetrated by cashiers, bookkeep rs, clerks, conductors and other employees of private corporations than by the holders of offices under the Government. If this assertion were true, it would imply nothing against the proposed reform. Private individuals and corporations are necessarily somewhat restricted in the selection of their employees. Besides, in making appointments they are often unavoidably influenced by considerations of a personal kind with which Government has nothing to do. Another important difference is that the employees of private concerns are, or may be, under a stricter supervision and accountability than are possible in the case of most Government officials. There are still other differences which we need not mention. But the assertion of the superior, or equal integrity of men in the Government service is not correct in fact. To the inquiry of a member, whether there were more defections among Government employees than among any other class of men, Mr. JENCKES, who has thoroughly investigated the subject, at once replied that there were ten to one. He added that "hundreds of those defections were never heard of, that clerks were constantly removed from the great Custom Houses with public money in their pockets and were never prosecuted."

Other arguments urged against the bill were its limitation of the President's appointing power, its aristocratic character in assigning offices for life, and the hardship of its provisions in establishing a standard of qualification for official position that will cut off from employment wounded soldiers and others to whom the Government owes support. As for the first of these arguments, the only limitation of the President's appointing power produced by the bill will be the limitation of superior knowledge. On the report of the Commissioners he will be enabled to proceed with intelligence, instead of assigning the offices at his disposal blindly and at hap-hazard. The aristocratic objection might once have seemed forcible to many people. At present, we suppose there are few who will be much disturbed by the offensive adjective. Most people have sense enough to seek for their law and medicine from persons who devote their lives to the legal and medical professions. The cheapest and most perfect products of mechanical skill come from the hands of men whose dexterity is obtained by prolonged industry in doing one thing. And the people will, we doubt not, soon come to the conclusion that the work of the minor government offices can be most cheaply and efficiently done by men trained in it, whose professional reputation depends on its honorable performance, and whom a blunder or adishonest action may deprive of their only resource in life. The last argument, which refers to the wounded soldiers as the beneficiaries of the Government, is an affront to them and an insult to the intelligence of the people. Every man disabled in the service of the country is entitled in justice to a fulfillment of the promise under which he went to the war. A decent maintenance is his due. If qualified for a Government office, he, rather than another, is fairly entitled to the place. But to clamor for the maintenance of a rotten and pernicious system on the ground that it is a charitable institution for the benefit of wounded soldiers, is a gross outrage upon the class. It is to advocate the worst possible economy as well as the meanest charity. One thing is certain: such a reform as is contemplated by Mr. JENCKES's bill would, in a few years, save enough of the public money to pay from its interest alone liberal pensions to all in the country who have any claim upon its gratitude.

THE evangelization of the heathen world has been a favorite scheme of Christianity for many years, and thousands, perhaps millions of dollars have been expended in foreign missions to convert the benighted races to the benign and civilized influences of Christianity. Yet heathenism is not extinguished; on the contrary it is displaying rampant energy in an endeavor to convert Christianity to it. In California the Joss houses are increasing in number, and jostle the churches and synagogues within their very precincts. It is not likely, therefore, that the followers of Confucius will give up the worship of their idols even in California, where Christian influences surround them. In Utah, there prevails a creed too gross even for the regions of Mohammedan reign, which holds its ground in the midst of Christian civilization and in defiance of Christian laws and Christian rulers. But even in conservative England the proselyting spirit of heathenism manifests itself. Keshub Chunder Sen has settled himself in London as a missionary from India to teach the benighted Christians of England the Brahminical religion pure and simple. Several lectures which have been well attended. He is described as a fine English scholar and pleasing speaker, superior in address to the average English orator. He endeavors to prove all that is claimed in the Bible in Sunday" at the intellectual acuteness of the Indian mind and defends the thesis that Christianity is borrowed from the vedas. Truly the world is revolving on its axis, as well as its physical axis, and the old maxim of Mohammed coming to the mountains is partially realized to this coming of the heathen to listen to us and dispute with us, instead of our sending missionaries abroad to encounter and convert them.

THE Red river difficulty being now in a fair way of peaceful settlement it is not likely to be a valuable adjunct to Fenian success. This difficulty arose from the creation by act of Parliament in 1867, of the various British North American possessions into one State to be known as the Dominion, the Hudson's Bay Company giving up its possessory right acquired from Charles II. On the passage of this act, the Dominion proceeded to extend its jurisdiction over the Red River country by the appointment of a Lieutenant General. The Winnipegers, however, insisted on its own provincial government like New Brunswick and other Canadian provinces and refused to be governed as a mere territory. Riel and others subsequently went so far as to claim absolute independence, but the general sentiment advanced beyond the first demand, and on this basis, the quarrel has been satisfactorily adjusted. Manitoba, is the name of the new province, and the old names of Winnepeg, Red River, Rupert's Land, Assiniboia, North West Territories, Selkirk's Settlement will be superseded. The new province will have a government analagous to those in the other States of the Dominion and will be represented in the Canadian Parliament.

THE German National Saloon Keepers' Association is holding a Convention in Chicago. The object of this national organization is to effect a union of all the German saloon keepers in the United States, with the view to suppress such of that class as by connecting immoral practices with their business render it disreputable, and especially to resist the encroachments of temperance societies. As this Convention has only commenced its organization by the examination of credentials, we will have to await the development of their action. An Irishman named Neal presented himself as a delegate from Keokuk, Iowa, and it was decided that as the Association was a German one, he was not entitled to a vote, but might participate in the deliberations. If the speech of a Mr. Koehler affords any indication of the sentiments of the Convention, the German Saloon Keepers' National Association have a wholesome dread of negro puritanism. He objected to "the defiant attitude of the Puritanic element of American society since the accession of the votes of the negroes, who, in consequence of their training and religious affiliation, are expected to go with the temperance faction of the Republican party in all questions that concern the social habits and observances of the Germans."

A FAMILY named Innis have become heirs to an estate in Scotland variously estimated at from twenty to thirty millions of dollars. The parties reported to have fallen upon this streak of good luck are mostly farmers, living in Sussex county, New Jersey; Bradford county, Pennsylvania, and one or two merchants in Port Jervis, New York, some of them being in good circumstances, but most of them poor. When the news was first received they could hardly realize the fact, but were reassured by a member of the British Parliament, to whom one of them had written. Since then Mr. William Keyte went to England and confirmed the fact. The "old family bible" has since been found in possession of the Bradford county branch of the family, and will be used as an important record to prove the identity of the heirs, who number about eighty persons. It was printed in Edinburg in 1722, and is in good preservation.

A NOVEL mode of surmounting the disabilities and inconveniences of the sex has recently developed in the case of a young girl, who had assumed the garb of a boy, and under the name of Jemmy Hart had worked three years as a farm hand for a Mr. Cook, near Chicago. For two years previously she had served in the Sherman House, in that city, as a waiter boy. On the discovery of her sex she gave her real name as Kate Dunley, and alleged as her reason for assuming this disguise that she had a mother depending on her for support, and that failing to get a position as school teacher, and the wages paid to girls of all work being inadequate, she chose this method of obtaining higher wages. She is represented as intelligent, moral and religious by those who had become acquainted with her during her career as a boy.

THE difficulty among the cigar makers of New York still continues. The workmen in the employ of Stratten, Schmitt & Storm, who did not belong to the Union, were induced to become members of the Union on promises of admission without payment of initiation, and to be supplied with necessary funds and indemnity for lost time, and on Friday last turned out and gathered in such large force at the corner of Pearl street and Maiden Lane as to excite fears of violence. This movement numbers over 250 men, and it is supposed, in connection with former "strikes," will lead to the ultimate suspension for a time of cigar manufacture in New York, and will involve a heavy loss in tobacco, which, if not worked, will rot and prove a waste. The strike has a so extended to other firms.

WE are glad to perceive that those who have been groaning so persistently at the decline of American tonnage, are beginning to reap consolation from a revival of the shipping interest. The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* says that the applications received on the 5th inst., at the Bureau of Statistics for awards of official numbers and signal letters represented an aggregate of 6,500 tons. They are as follows: three large schooners from San Francisco, two large steamers from Galena, Illinois; one steamer from Philadelphia; one large schooner from Port Huron, Michigan; four large vessels from New York; one large ship, three steamers and twenty others, of different classes, from Detroit, Michigan, making an aggregate of about sixty-five vessels.

A LARGE number of clergymen from the East are about to visit San Francisco on an excursion tour, stopping for a few days at Salt Lake City, on which the New York *Tribune* says Brigham Young is to show them his Zion, remarking that a few straggling Gentiles of the secular variety might excite in him any emotion of fear. But what can he do when this great company of preachers, well skilled in controversy and well knowing what a humbug (theologically speaking) he is, shall preach to his women sermons which are sermons, and not a rambling farrago of nonsense and buffoonery? Has it ever happened before that a great railway promised to be effectively instrumental in crushing out an absurd heresy?

QUITE a scare occurred among the Wall street operators on Friday. It was rumored that Semmes & Co., a heavy cotton firm of Galveston, Texas, had victimized several bankers in New York to the tune of over half a million of dollars. It turned out, however, that Semmes & Co. had drawn on a New York firm for a large amount, expecting to cover the draft by ashipment of cotton. Soon after Semmes & Co. were forced to suspend, and the cotton, then in press, was seized by their creditors there, and, of course, could not be shipped, since this transaction came to light, Semmes & Co. have resumed business, released their cotton, and will probably meet their drafts.

THE Cheyenne Indians are represented as a most comical set of fellows, and much given to practical joking, as an evidence of which it is stated that they sometimes unexpectedly alight in the midst of a settlement, and dispel all fears of famine by reducing the population, make footfalls of babies' heads, introduce themselves as a pleasing accompaniment to their war dances, and perform other "fantastic tricks before high Heaven." They recently, in comic playfulness, played "smash" with the "household gods" of those good Quakers who went out to cure for them, and put in neighboring cattle pens those who thanked God daily that they had never sanctioned the shedding of Indian blood.

THE ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment was celebrated in New Orleans lately by the colored people, the most noticeable feature of which was the appearance of the late Confederate General Longstreet, Hon. John Ray, Confederate Cotton Agent, and others, of like southern sentiment, in the procession. General Longstreet rode in a carriage literally covered with the "Stars and Stripes," probably trophies of his own battles. The Hon. John Ray occupied a seat in the carriage with his Excellency, Oscar J. Dunn. Capt. John Slemmer, a Democratic municipal office-holder for many years, was also in the procession.

A LONG standing feud between the freshmen and upper classes in Bowdoin College, Massachusetts, culminated in an attack recently made about midnight by the latter, who attempted to batter down the doors with an ax. The assailants were repulsed with stones and clubs, and several sophomores were severely injured, and rendered senseless, and it was at one time believed one of them was killed. The action of the college government is not yet reported.

THE bickerings in the Dominion Parliament indicate great dissatisfaction with the results of the Red River difficulty. Ex-Governor Macdougall, having been compelled to retire from that territory in a manner not creditable to the foresight of the Ministry which sent him there, is not well pleased, and has charged Mr. Howe, the Secretary of State, with aggravating the Red River troubles, calling for a committee of inquiry on the subject.

"DECORATION DAY."

General Order to the Grand Army of the Republic—All Graves of Loyal Soldiers to be Covered with Flowers.

The following general order has been issued from the headquarters of the Grand Army of the Republic in Washington, by order of Gen. Logan, the Commander-in-Chief, relative to the observance of "Decoration day," Monday, May 30:

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF REPUBLIC,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, April 25, 1870.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5.—First—The annual ceremonies of "Memorial Day," which has been firmly established by national choice and consent, will take place on Monday, May 30.

Second—All departments, districts, posts and comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic, wherever dispersed throughout the land, will unite in such manner, and with such ceremonies for the proper observance of the day as may be best suited to each respective locality, and all organizations, communities and persons whose grateful aid, sympathy and prayers could be strengthened by the dark days of the nation's peril, and those whose loyal, patriotic hearts feed its impulses with our country's life, are hereby, for, or may hereafter, j in with us in the observance of this national Memorial Day. The fair women are invited to unite, and are earnestly requested to lend their aid and assistance in strewing flowers and garlands of spring, that come with votive memories of love and rapture, over the grounds that mark the country's altar and fold in rest its martyred dead.

This is the third public observance of a day which has become marked and national for this sacred occasion. Many are now missing from our ranks who were with us before. Time, with busy finger, counts the hours for all. "In the midst of life we are in death," and the long roll we have to call is "mustered out" to "in the Grand Army on high. Let this teach us that we so-old as to live that when we too are gone, it can be said: He was a citizen, a soldier, and comrade "without fear and without reproach."

Third—It is desirable that the memorial services may be preserved, and Department and Post Commanders will forward direct to the Adjutant General at National Headquarters, a record of such proceedings as may occur in each locality. Should these appear in the press, or by pamphlet, a duplicate or three copies is requested.

By order of
JOHN A. LOGAN, Commander-in-Chief.
WM. T. COLLINS, Adjutant General.
Official: HASSON E. WEAVER, Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A document has been found, dated over one hundred years ago, which proved to be an application to King Frederick II., of Prussia, to banish from his States the philosopher Wolff, then Professor at Halle, because "said Wolff was not only an infidel, but exhibited a decided enmity to his cause." On the margin is the King's indorsement, which is worded thus: "If said Wolff lives according to my laws, he can live in the New States. If, as it seems, he has quarrels with the Lord, I am sure the Lord will be able to settle them without my aid. I, being a poor mortal, cannot interfere.

FREDERICK."

The world is safe from a collision for a while longer, as the consoling Intelligence is afforded us that for the next hundred years the distance between the earth and the sun will gradually increase.

Seven members of the First Wisconsin Cavalry have received $2,087, to be divided among them for having taken part in the capture of Jeff. Davis.

American Sabbath School hymns, translated into Spanish, are now heard both in the Sunday Schools and in the streets of Madrid.

A single tree in Kentucky has been the gallows of four victims of lynch law during the last twelve months.

A little girl five years of age, on being asked what is faith, artlessly replied: "It is doing just what God wants us to do, and ask no questions about it." This covers the whole field; perfect trust, combined with implicit obedience.

There has been a steady increase in the number of salmon in English rivers since the appointment of a royal commissioner in 1861 to supervise the fisheries and take measures to restock the various streams; and it is believed the yield will soon equal that of the Irish and Scotch rivers.

In Champaign county, Illinois, wheat is selling at eighty-one cents a bushel, and corn at eighty-five cents, a condition of the market never before known.

PERSONAL.

General Walker, Superintendent of the Census, recently sent a letter to the United States Marshal for the Southern District of Ohio, directing him to cancel the appointments of two women reported as Assistant Marshals to take the census, as women cannot be accepted by the department, in conformity with the act of May 23, 1850. Here is something for the "Sorosis" to act upon, as the ladies must know themselves to be peculiarly fitted for this description of public service.

Garibaldi has undertaken an educational work in a quarter where it was sorely needed. The women of Maddelena, the island upon his own, occupy themselves in making fishing nets and preparing a material resembling silk obtained from certain shell fish. The objection to educating the women on the part of the male Maddelenians is that if the women should know more than the men it would be "contrary to the decrees of Providence." But Garibaldi has opened schools for girls in Maddelena and two other places. The first experiment attracted more pupils than accommodation could be provided for. The girls themselves insisted upon receiving instruction. After some interference by the authorities, he has succeeded in affording the schools so that each girl is only taught during half a day; there are two day sessions and one at night, and the last is attended by boys. There are 800 inhabitants on these islands, and not a book shop. Garibaldi asks for and will carry on these undertakings, and appeals to the American people. There should be a hearty response.

Rev. Dr. McCosh, President of Princeton College, is spoken of in connection with the Presidency of the next General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church.

Miss Garrett, a lady physician, has lately been appointed a member of the medical staff of the East London Hospital. Her appointment is the first recognition by medical authorities of lady doctors.

Bierstadt, brother of the famous artist, tried to photograph a group of Chinamen at Mormon Bar, California, recently, but when he got the camera properly to bear on them, and lifted the black cloth to take a sight, the celestials fled in dismay.

The sculptor Gibson saw Garibaldi when he entered Rome in the days of the revolution, and he wrote thus about him: "He is quite young, and I have seldom seen a more beautiful head, his profile is like a statue. All eyes are turned on him, particularly those of the ladies. As he is beautiful, lawless and brave he is sure to please them."

It is stated by a Madrid correspondent that the trial of the Duke de Montpensier for causing the death of Don Henri de Bourbon would not have taken place had it not been for the course adopted by the Duke himself. The Royal Court of Madrid, acting in obedience to superior orders, was about to draw up a *nolle prosequi*. The Duke, however, would not let the matter be thus hushed up but admitted that he had violated the law and asked to be tried.

THE CROP PROSPECT.

The Greenville, Mercer county, *Argus* says: "The spring has been remarkably fine, and at least two weeks earlier than in any preceding year since 1860. A few days more of such weather as we have had during the past week will bring the fruit trees out in full bloom. The indications are that we will have an abundance of fruit. In some townships where the land is rolling, the appearance of the wheat fields is encouraging, but generally throughout the county the wheat was seriously injured during the winter, and the probability is that, on the whole, the crop will be light."

The current monthly meeting of the Lancaster Horticultural and Agricultural Society was held on Monday last. The reports from the different sections of the county were highly flattering, and everything gives promise of an abundant fruit, grain and grass crop.

The Belmont, Ohio, *Chronicle* says: The prospect for a fine fruit crop in this section of country, for all kinds of fruit, is at this time very promising. If there are no late "killing frosts" we shall be favored with a fruit year of unusual abundance.

THE London *Times* of April 19, in speaking of the cheerful manner in which taxation of has been borne here, copies from the Philadelphia *Ledger* an article entitled "How the income tax law, and says: "It is a remarkable feature that the peculiar impost on which the American people are disposed to concentrate whatever feelings of irritation they may entertain is the income tax, which in England has been patiently borne for nearly thirty years, although it was apologetically introduced for only three, in order to meet a special case. In America, the tax, unless it should be formally renewed, will expire this year, and to prevent the possibility of such renewal the leading journals are making the most strenuous efforts."

AS A CURE FOR
BURNS AND SCALDS,
There is nothing we have ever known equal to
Metzgar's German Ointment,
For Erysipelas and Scrofulous Sores it has no equal; for Salt Rheum and Chilblains we defy the world to produce its equal.
H. A. METZGAR, Proprietor,
CLEVELAND, OHIO.
Sold by
A. J. RANKIN,
44 SIXTH STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Brackets, Pendants
CHANDELIERS,
AND
FIXTURES, OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, FOR GAS OR OIL.
We are now receiving our SPRING STOCK OF FIXTURES of the Latest and Finest Designs, from 1 to 12 Lights, including over 100 different styles, which we are selling at REDUCED PRICES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
WELDON & KELLY,
Plumbers and Gas Fitters,
147 WOOD ST., NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.
Orders for PLUMBING and GAS FITTING promptly attended to.

206 LACOCK STREET, ALLEGHENY,
JOHN STULEN, Jr.,
PLAIN, ORNAMENTAL AND FRESCO PAINTER
Church, Parlors and Public Halls Decorated in every style of the art.
Interior House Painting tastefully executed.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, ss.: At Mount Jackson, the 5th day of April, 1870. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of WILLIAM MCKEE and CLAUDIUS MCKEE, of Hillsville, in the county of Lawrence, and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who have been adjudged Bankrupts upon Creditors' petition by the District Court of said District.
SAMUEL D. CLARK, Assignee.

DISSOLUTION.
The firm of HAMILSON, ALGEO, ARNOLD & CO. was dissolved by mutual consent on the 2d inst., by the withdrawal of A. ALGEO. The business being purchased by the remaining partners.
The business will be continued under the firm name of
Hamilton, Lemmon, Arnold & Co.,
Who are authorized to settle the accounts of the old firm.
HAMILTON, LEMMON, ARNOLD & CO.,
380 and 382 Penn street, Pittsburgh, and Mulberry street, Allegheny.
Pittsburgh, May 6, 1870.

REESE OWENS,
PORK PACKER,
AND DEALER IN
Bacon, Lard, Sugar Cured Hams, Beef.
ALSO,
LARD AND CARBON OIL,
No. 23 SEVENTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Garden, Plant and Flower
TRELLISES,
The Handsomest, Neatest and Cheapest Garden Ornament.
OVER 20 DESIGNS.
W. W. KNOX,
MANUFACTURERS' AGENT,
137 LIBERTY ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

VALUABLE IMPROVEMENT.
BISSELL & CO.'S
NEW LOW DOWN GRATE,
With Patent Cold Air Box.
The best Operating Grate ever invented. No good house should be without it.
Persons building or making alterations in their dwellings, should not fail to put this truly admirable article.
BISSELL & CO.,
235 LIBERTY STREET.

COAL, COAL.
Youghiogheny Gas Coal Co.
This Company are now prepared to furnish the best Gas Coal by the single car load, at FAIR RATES. Office and Yard adjoining the Connellsville Railroad Depot, foot of Try street, Pittsburgh.
Orders addressed to either Mines, West Newton, Pa., or Yard, will be promptly attended to.
M. P. O'HERN, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH BANK FOR SAVINGS,
No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh. Chartered in 1852.
Open Daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. free of tax, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS:
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
S. H. HARTMAN, JAS. PARK, JR., V. Presidents.
D. E. M. KINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, P. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, John Scott, Robt. C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
D. W. & A. S. Bell Solicitors. MTh2p

LIBERAL OFFER.
The owner of Valuable Lands on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, about twenty miles from the city of Allegheny, offers a donation of from two to eight Acres of Land, fronting on said Railroad, to any person, partnership or Company, on condition that he or they erect Iron Works or any other Manufacturing Establishment calculated to permanently employ a certain number of hands. The amount of land to be donated will be in proportion to the size of the Works and the number of hands to be employed. To the said donation may be added a lease of a four foot Coal Vein, on very reasonable terms. Particulars inquire of
H. P. MUELLER,
158 FOURTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh.

PREPARING FOR
NEW GOODS,
AT
Morganstern & Co's
(Late MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.)
ODD LOTS OF
Stockings
LADIES' AND MISSES.
Men's and Boys' Half Hose.
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
78 AND 80 MARKET ST.
MWF

DRY GOODS.
Jos. Horne & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS,
Straw Goods, Hosiery, &c.
Stock always complete. Orders promptly filled.
77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

Silks, Silks, Silks.
American Black Gros Grain Silks, very much improved in quality and lustre, at $2 25 per yard.
Black French Silks, from $1 to $6 per yard.
All the new styles in Fancy Dress Silks. Japanese Silks, Fine Poplins, and Alpacas.
Serges and Fancy Dress Goods in complete assortment.
Prints, Chintzes, and Ginghams. Shawls, Arabs, Silk Basques and Mantillas,
AT PRICES TO CORRESPOND WITH THE DECLINE IN GOLD.

James Caldwell,
120 FEDERAL ST.,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

1870. 1870.
Specialties.
SILK SACQUES,
New Styles, Paris Make.
Real Llama Lace,
CIRCULARS,
POINTS,
PALETOTS,
BLACK AND WHITE,
All the Newest Styles and Patterns.
FRENCH HABIT CLOTHS
BLUE AND GREEN,
FOR SUITS AND RIDING HABITS.
New Summer Shawls
IN GREAT VARIETY
AND AT LOW PRICES.
SUMMER SILKS,
EXCELLENT IN QUALITY AND VERY DESIRABLE IN STYLE, AT VERY LOW PRICES.
NEW FABRICS
IN
Dress Goods.
FULL LINE OF
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

T. F. PHILLIPS
87
Market Street.
CLOTHING.

LIBERAL OFFER.
SPRING, 1870.
We beg leave to inform our patrons and the public that having completed improvements on our storeroom, No. 47 SIXTH STREET, we are now in receipt of our SPRING STOCK.
Our BOYS' CLOTHING DEPARTMENT contains a large assortment of NEW GARMENTS, suitable for Men of all sizes, including many NOVELTIES IN STYLES for the present season.
For our MERCHANT TAILORING DEPARTMENT we have full lines of all New and Staple Styles of CLOTHS, COATINGS and CASSIMERES, and having secured the services of one of the most competent and stylish Cutters in the country, we are now prepared to furnish GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS on short notice and the LATEST STYLE.
A call is respectfully solicited by
Gray & Logan,
NO. 47 SIXTH ST.

OLD WHISKIES!
For sale in quantities to suit purchasers. A large lot of
1 1d Monongahela Rye Whisky.
Warranted Pure Copper Distilled, suited for Medical and Chemical purposes. Manufactured in the Winter of 1866. Address
HOOK & WISE,
Waynesburg, Greene Co., Pa., Box 73.

NOTICE.
LIME, LIME, LIME, LIME.
The undersigned having purchased the entire interest of ROSS REYNOLDS, Esq., in Lime Business in Pittsburgh and Allegheny cities, are now receiving fresh supply of Lime daily from his Kilns, to which we call the attention of Builders and Contractors. Orders for Lime left at No. 61 Water street, and corner Forty-third and Butler streets, Pittsburgh, and Elton's Tobacco Store, Allegheny city, will be promptly attended to. All the accounts of Ross Reynolds must be settled with the undersigned, who are the only persons authorized to receipt for the same.
H. M. HESDERSON & BRO.
MTH

BOOTS AND SHOES.
BOOTS, SHOES,
AT
WHOLESALE.
Gill & Brother,
113 WOOD STREET.
SPRING STOCK
City Made Goods
AT
FACTORY PRICES.
OUR OWN MAKE
Men's, Boys' and Youths'.
CUSTOM MADE
Women's, Misses' and Children's
BOYS' YOUTHS' AND MEN'S
Balmorals and Brogans
BOTH SEWED AND PEGGED.
All Goods at Eastern Prices.
GILL & BRO.,
NO. 113 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

SPRING STOCK.
BOOTS, SHOES
AND
GAITERS,
RECEIVED DAILY.
ALL STYLES AND QUALITIES.
Bought for Cash, and will be sold by the Case or Dozen, at New York and Boston Prices.
Agent for Philadelphia Manufactured Goods, at Factory Prices.
All and examine my Stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Orders from Country Stores filled promptly.
J. H. BORLAND,
53 AND 55 WOOD STREET.
Retail Store, No. 98 MARKET STREET, second door from Fifth.

FURNITURE.
T. C. FULTON,
(Successor to Fulton & Hopper.)
No. 45 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
MANUFACTURER OF
Furniture and Chairs,
Rosewood, Walnut, Mahogany and Oak.
Full line of Parlor, Dining Room, Library, Parlor, Chamber and Drawing Room FURNITURE, made and made to order.
Sole Proprietor of SMITH'S SPRING BED BOTTOM for the state of Pennsylvania.
We have a genuine stock on hand. Goods and giving our Prices, which are, at all times, as reasonable as any other Manufacturer.
ROCK the BABY
IN EARNEST'S
PATENT SWING CRIB,
SOLD ONLY BY
LEMON & WEISE
Practical Furniture Manufacturers,
118 FOURTH AVENUE,
WHERE MAY BE FOUND A LARGE AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF PARLOR, CHAMBER AND KITCHEN FURNITURE. MWF

EDWARD DITHRIDGE, Pres't. T. A. WRIGHT, Sec'y.
E. D. DITHRIDGE, Treas. GEO. W. DITHRIDGE, Business Manager.
THE SUPERIOR
Lumber Company
Invite attention to their unequalled facilities for handling quantity all the year of the Lumber in this community for Pine Lumber. Their Timber Lands,
Four Square Miles in Extent,
Have never been overrun and the large trees felled for square timber last year the straggling timber has been culled out for boat gunnels or stasts. Their
Timber is Unsurpassed
By any in Western Pennsylvania in size, roundness and vigor of growth.
They have built all the *LATEST IMPROVED MACHINERY* enabling them to turn out with great facility a lumber of any size and shape with the greatest accuracy. Having found the Saws made of Sheffield Steel inferior to those made of
AMERICAN STEEL,
They now use only the largest size Circulars, manufactured by Messrs. Simonds, Bro. & Co., from Singer, Nimick & Co.'s Steel, and they challenge attention to the
Superior and Accurate Workmanship
Evinced in the manufacture of their Lumber with these Saws.
As a consequence of their policy of keeping
Three Millions of Feet
Constantly on hand, they are enabled to furnish
DRY LUMBER
At all times, so that the crying evil of using green or half seasoned Lumber need no longer exist.
They would also call attention to the reform they have introduced in Assorting Boards. Instead of calling out the Clear and First Common Boards to sell at a higher price, they cull out the Sheeting and Box Boards to
Sell at a Lower Price,
Leaving in all of the best, so that their brand of
Superior Boards
Is uniformly good, and gives entire satisfaction. Of
DRY JOIST
They keep a full assortment of all sizes on hand. Their
SHINGLES
Are warranted to make a sound Roof.
MILLS—On Tionesta Creek, Forest County, Pa.
YARDS—On Twentieth, Twenty-first Twenty-second and Twenty-third Sts.
ADDRESS
T. A. WRIGHT, Secretary,
Cor. Twenty-second and Railroad Sts.
MWS

CIRCULAR
Cornice Machines,
For Door Caps, Window Caps and all kinds of Spun and Ornamental Work.
EAGLE BREAK,
FOR ALL KINDS OF STRAIGHT
Cornice Work and Inside Mouldings.
THE TWO BEST
Galvanized Iron Machines
IN THE UNITED STATES.
Parties contemplating this enterprise or now engaged in it, are invited to correspond with the undersigned, Contractors for above Machines.
CALVIN CARR & CO.,
WFM CLEVELAND, OHIO.

MANUFACTURERS.
MORGAN & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CONNELLSVILLE
COKE,
At their Mines, Broad Ford, P. & C. R. R.
OFFICE, 142 WATER STREET.
SHIP TO ALL POINTS
BY RAILROAD,
AND DELIVER IN THE CITY.
B. KRUGH..... W. MEYER.
A. KRUGH..... G. GROT.
STAR TOBACCO WORKS.
KRUGH, MEYER & CO.,
Successors to Floersheim & Ehrlich.
MANUFACTURERS OF
CUT AND DRY SMOKING TOBACCO,
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
CHEWING TOBACCO AND CIGARS.
63 WATER ST., and 66 FIRST AVE., Pittsburgh.

The New Anti-Dust Cook Stove
DUQUESNE,
Has the Largest Oven and is warranted to give the best results of any Stove ever made.
It has a PATENT BAILED ASH-PAN, SHAKING GRATE and every modern improvement.
MANUFACTURED BY
D. DE HAVEN & SONS,
No. 47 Federal Street, Allegheny.
For sale by Demmler & Bro., No. 126 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh; Henry Hammer, No. 180 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh; Lacock & Hawthorn, No. 24 Ohio street, Allegheny; P. H. Falkenstine, No. 221 Diamond street, Allegheny; Nestler & Forsythe, East Liberty.

Faber & Van Doren
367 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD
WORKING MACHINERY,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards, Manufacturers' and Miners' Supplies.
A constant Supply on hand, and furnished on Short Notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

DIAMOND
Foundry and Machine Works
27, 33, 28 AND 40 WATER STREET,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
Anderson, Maxwell & Porter,
FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS,
Manufacturers of PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES for Oil wells and Sawmills; AIR ENGINES for Artificial Draft; STEAM ENGINES for Rolling Mill, Planing and Saw Mills; BRICK PRESSES and PORTABLE SAW MILLS, and all kinds of Machinery.
HOUSE FRONTS AND COLUMNS,
CAST TO ORDER.
BASH WEIGHTS and all kinds of MACHIN CASTINGS made on short notice.
Prompt attention given to Repairing.

KEYSTONE BRIDGE CO.
BUILDERS OF
IRON AND WOODEN BRIDGES
Wrought Iron Turntables, Roofs, &c.
OFFICES:
Twenty-ninth and Railroad Streets Pittsburgh,
626 Walnut Street, Philadelphia,
94 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

CUNNINGHAM & CO.
NEWCASTLE, PA.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BRYSON'S TURRET CASE TURBINE WATER WHEELS.
I would say to persons wanting Turbine Water Wheels that I am building Bryson's Turbine Wheels in our Paper Mill, and that I consider them the best Water Wheel I ever saw. I have had some experience with different Turbines heretofore, viz: Warren Turbine, Leffel Turbine and Leffel Tornado, and I think the Bryson will do more work with the same amount of water than any of them.
JOB HARVEY.
Newcastle, Pa., April, 1870. WSM

STEEL MANUFACTURERS.
BLACK DIAMOND STEEL WORKS.
PARK, BROTHER & CO
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

☞ Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

First Mortgage Seven Per Cent.

GOLD BONDS,

OF THE

Central Railroad of Iowa at 95.

FREE FROM TAX. FOR SALE AT

IRA B. M'VAY & CO'S,

Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 7, 1870.

There are no important changes to note in the condition of the local money market at the close of the week. The demand for money has been quite active, and the banks as well as the private banking houses have had all they could do to accommodate the wants of their customers.

—At New York the week closes with an easier feeling in money. Under the desire to employ large idle balances over Sunday, loans are freely offered at 6 per cent, and large amounts of money have been loaned at that rate; applications for money, however, are generally met at 5 per cent. There is still a great redundancy of national currency, which the banks are offering to exchange for greenbacks at a discount of 75@81 per $1,000. The banks, as usual at these periods of redundancy, talk gravely of the necessity of devising some means for sending home the notes for redemption; but, unfortunately, there is not sufficient unity of action to make their good intentions effective.

—Discounts remain easy, the best grades of merchants' paper being readily current at 6@7 per cent.

—The bond market, though quiet, is firmer under the advance in gold. Prices range generally 1@2 above the closing figures of yesterday. The tone of advices from London and Frankfort is favorable to a firmer feeling in the bonus market.

The market opened with an advance on the latest official figure of last night of ¼ on Eighty-ones and sixty-fives and Sixty-eights, and ¼ on sixty twos. Sixty twos, sixty-fives, sixty-fours being steady at 110¾.

—The gold market is stronger and more active, the price having ranged at 111¾@112¾. The rise appears to be connected mainly with the question of foreign exchange, which, though not especially firm at the moment, yet affords indications of a firmer tendency for next steamer. As yet the bankers do not appear to have re-united in any considerable settlement at the coupons of foreign bondholders, and the weakness of the Liverpool cotton market is not favorable to the free exports of cotton. These are circumstances which favor the "short" interest, which has also helped to strengthen the premium. The loaning rate has ruled at 2@3½ per cent. "for carrying."

—The stock market is active and strong, the chief interest being in Lake Shore, Northwestern, Wabash, and Ohio and Mississippi. Lake Shore advanced to 101¾, and Northwestern to 82¾. Wabash touched 55¾. The prospect of a consolidation of a Vanderbilt through rate from New York to Omaha, including the Lake Shore, Rock Island, Northwestern and Central Railroad, produced a very strong feeling on the roads directly affected, with an improved general strength. The firmness of Ohio and Mississippi is induced by a report that proposals have been made by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to lease the road on terms affording 8@9 per cent, thereby throwing down the stock, and a higher rate on the preferred.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

May 7, 1870.	10 30	11 30	12 30	1 30	2 30	3 30
	M.	M.	M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
New York Central	108½	108½	108½	108½	108½	108½
New Jersey Central	98	98	98	98	98	98
Erie	21	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
Harlem	130	130	130	130	130	130
Reading	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
Mich. Central	123	124	124	124	124	124
Mich. Southern	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Illinois Central	142	142	142	142	142	142
Cleve. and Pittsburgh	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½
Chicago & Northwestern	81¾	81¾	82	82	82	82
Do. preferred	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
Rock Island	123½	123½	123½	123½	123½	123½
Fort Wayne	99	99	99	99	99	99
St. Paul	39	39	39	39	39	39
St. Paul preferred	70	70	70	70	70	70
Toledo and Wabash	54½	54½	54½	54½	54½	54½
Do. preferred	81½	81½	81½	81½	81½	81½
Chicago and Alton	114	114	114	114	114	114
Ohio and Mississippi	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
Western Union Telegraph	82½	82½	82½	82½	82½	82½
Pacific Mail	63½	63½	63½	63½	63½	63½
Adams Express	65½	64	64	64	64	64
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½
American M. U. Express	42¾	42¾	43	43	43	43
United States Express	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½
Gold	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Fri.	Sat.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	108½	108½		¼
N. J. Central	110	110		¼
Erie	21	20¾		¼
Harlem	130	130		
Reading	102¾	102¾		¼
Mich. Central	123	124	1	
Mich. Southern	93½	93½		
Illinois Central	142	142		
Clev. and Pitts.	96½	96½		
Chicago and North	81¾	81¾		¼
Do. preferred	90¾	90¾		
Rock Island	123½	123½		
St. Paul	39	39		
Do. preferred	70	70		
Tol. and Wabash	54¾	55¾	¼	
Do. preferred	81½	81½		
Fort Wayne	99	99		
Chicago and Alton	113¾	114	¼	
Ohio and Miss.	30¾	30¾		
Western U. Tel.	82½	82½		
Pacific Mail	63¾	63½		¼
Adams Express	63½	64	½	
Wells, Fargo & Co.	37½	37½		
American M. U.	42¾	43	¼	
U. S. Express	49	49½	½	

The recent election of Directors of the Lake Shore Railroad in Cleveland, is regarded as a triumph of the Vanderbilt interest in the endeavor to secure control of a through line to the Union Pacific, and, in some quarters, it is thought, indicates a consolidation of the Hudson River, New York Central, Lake Shore and Rock Island. The Rock Island is a new name on the slate, but the rumor, for some weeks past, has been that the Toledo and Wabash was to be included in the consolidation, together with that road's Western General Railway stock, nearly two per cent. of which took place on the news of the result of the election, seems to give color to the rumor. Several enormous consolidations of railroad power have been brewing for the last year or two, and the contemporaneous advance in all their shares in Wall street, will end in absorbing nearly all the railroads north of the latitude of the mouth of the Ohio river. Whether all these great consolidations, we will either work in unison on all matters of railroad policy, or proceed to swallow each other up. It is apparent that the railroad interest is the most powerful of any now in the country, and, as the railroads railway laws, they are in as inchoate a condition as the banking laws of the various States were before the passage of the Free Bank law, they will demonstrated that railroad companies can secure any amount of legislation they want from the Legislatures of the States, and the necessity for some national law defining their rights and duties as common carriers, their taxation by States, and many other points, is becoming more apparent as the coupons on bonds mature and form themselves into great lines that bear the same relation to the nation that the original companies bear to the States from which they received their separate charters.

—At Philadelphia to-day stocks were steady. Pennsylvania State Sixes, third issue, 102; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 28½; Reading Railroad, 51 7-16; Pennsylvania Railroad, 56¾.

—**James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building,** dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Passenger Stocks, being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Government, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY EVENING, May 7, 1870.

BUSINESS—The market on Saturday was not a very active one. The weather was not very favorable for out door operations—we had rains most of the time. Trade is beginning to slacken off, the bulk of the spring business being over. Still there is more than an average business doing. Bacon and provisions were firm with a good trade demand. Dealers that have a good stock on hand will be able to realize something handsome provided they do not hold on too long. The last advance has been maintained, whilst the tendency is improved. Flour—Farmers was the principal feature of the market. The sales however were confined principally to the wants of the local trade. Specie has not been indulged in for some time. The mills are receiving but little from the South and West. Notwithstanding the slight advance in wheat they have made no change in the price of flour. Groceries—The market was steady with a good demand. Refined sugars are reported a little off. Molasses is firm and tending upward. Coffees rule their own; dealers report a good many orders coming in; other descriptions are steady at previous prices. The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—The market was firm with a good trade demand. Prices, however, have undergone no change. We quote Pearls at 7½@7¾ common, 8; refined do, pot ash 7¾@7¾; pearls 9@9¼.

APPLE BUTTER—The market was dull, the demand being limited. Sales were reported at 4@5c in bbls.

APPLES—The market continues only a moderate stock, the receipts were 60 barrels; we are reported sales at country to arrive of 100 bbls at $3 per barrel.

BEANS—Steady but not active; prices have undergone no change; sales No. 2 at $2 75 @ 3 00; No. 1 at $3 00@3 25 per bushel.

BEESWAX—The market has undergone no change; dullness was the prevailing feature; sales of Canada medium at $1 65@1 85; prime navy at $1 75@1 90 @ bushel.

BUTTER—The receipts since our last were 50 packages; the market very dull, with a limited demand; sales of fresh roll at 25c, and good to prime at 23@25c; common lots not wanted.

DRIED FRUIT—The market was devoid of information; prices unchanged; sales of apples reported at 4@5c; Peaches—Quarters, 7@8; halves 9@9½; pitted cherries 28c; blackberries 10@10½.

FEATHERS—The season is about over We omit prices being very irregular.

FISH—Mackerel—The market during the past few days has exhibited more firmness; standard brands were reported at 24c, a slight advance.

CHEESE—Market firm with a good trade demand. The receipts for some time past were small. Sales Goshen at 16@16½c; New York Goshen 15½@16c; New York dairy 15@17c.

EGGS—During the supply exceeds the demand; the outside figures at present being 11c.

POTATOES—The market contains a supply in excess of the demand. Prices, however, have undergone no change; sales of mixed lots from wharf and depot at 60@65c; sales of prime peach blows from store at 65@70 in bushel.

FEED—The market is firm, with a good trade demand; the mills have no trouble in following off all they manufacture bran $1 10; Shipstuffs $1 20, middling $1 30 per cwt.

RYE FLOUR—We now have a new to note; dealers report a fair business doing at $5 @ 6 00; $4 75 in sacks.

LIME—The market is well supplied. We note regular sales of Eastern white at $1 75; Cleveland white at $2 25 @ 2 50 per barrel.

CEMENT—Sales of Puscaux Hydraulic at $2 50 @2 75 @ bbl.

HOMINY—The market contains only a limited supply; the demand, however, was moderate with sales at $4@4 25 per bbl.

CORN MEAL—Demand fair and sales were regular at 90c@$1 @ bush., as per quality.

POULTRY—In good demand; sales of live chickens at 25c@$1 @ pair by the coop.

VINEGAR—Sales of Pure Cider Vinegar, No. 1 $11 on No. 2 $9 on and No. 3 $8 00. Market well supplied.

SEEDS—The market is steady but not very active; we are reported sales at $4 75 ton.

WOOL—The market is steady but not active. We are reported sales by the car load at $1 60@1 75 @ barrel; from store at the usual advance.

HAY—The market was dull with large offerings. Prices have further declined. Sales were reported from store at $20@22 @ ton; $19 00 @ 20 00 at depot. Baled hay is not active.

HIDES—Prices have undergone no change; we are reported sales of green salted at hides, green butchers 5@6c; green calf 12½c; dry flint 22@23c; dry salted 17c.

PEAS—The market was steady; moderate sales were reported at $1 80@2 00 @ bushel.

RAGS—Are in fair demand; Linen and Cotton rags sell readily at 3@4½c @ lb.

COAL TRADE—The market was an active one for the season, with liberal transactions. Orders are still coming in. Dealers report a good business doing at the following rates:

COFFEE—Rio, ar 18@20c; good 19@20c; prime 20@21c; low grades 16@17c; gold 17@18c @ lb.

REFINED SUGARS—Crushed, powdered and granulated, 10½c; A coffee, 12½c; B do 12@12½c; C do 11@11½c; dealers declining.

NEW ORLEANS SUGARS—Fair 10c; good 10½c; prime 11c; choice 12c @ lb.

SYRUP—Golden, Lowering's 60c; silver drips, 60c; perfection drips 55c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, choice, 80@85c.

MAPLE SYRUP—Market quiet; sales were reported at $1 50 @ gallon.

MARKET SUGAR—Is selling in a regular way at 12@12½c @ lb.

TEAS—Offered in fair demand; Young Hyson $1 00@1 60; Gunpowder $1 10, $1 50 and $1 90; Imperial $1 40, $1 60 and $1 80; Oolong 85c, $1 25 and $1 45; Souchong 75c, $1 25 and $1 45 @ lb.

RICE—Carolina is firm at 8@9c.

STARCH—Sales of Pearl at 6½@c; Satin Gloss 11½; Corn Starch 12c.

CANDLES—Mould 12c; Star 20c @ lb.

PICKLES—Market quiet and firm with a good demand. This, however, has been the situation for a few days past. Prices, however, have undergone no change; sales of assorted from store at $6 50 @ barrel.

SPICES—Market firm with a good trade demand. The receipts for some time past were small. Sales Goshen at 9@10c; New York Goshen 10@11c; New York dairy 16@17c.

EXCHANGE—During the supply exceeds the demand; the outside figures at present being 1½.

POTATOES—The market contains a supply in excess of the demand. Prices, however, have undergone no change; sales of mixed lots from wharf and depot at 60@65c; sales of prime peach blows from store at 65@70 in bushel.

FEED—The market is firm, with a good trade demand; the mills have no trouble in following off all they manufacture bran $1 10; Shipstuffs $1 20, middling $1 30 @ cwt.

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PEAS—The market was steady; moderate sales were reported at $1 80@2 00 @ bushel.

RAGS—Are in fair demand; Linen and Cotton rags sell readily at 3@4½c @ lb.

COAL TRADE—The market was an active one for the season, with liberal transactions. Orders are still coming in. Dealers report a good business doing at the following rates:

Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Horses, Totals.

Sunday	27	18		20	
Monday	56	22	8	4	70
Tuesday	15	10	8	4	37
Wednesday	63	11	17	4	95
Thursday	20	5	13	4	42
Friday	8	5	13	4	31
Saturday	1	15	13	14	

The following is the number shipped to Eastern markets during the week ending today, as taken from the records in the office of Mr. Mitchell, of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company:

	Horses	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Philadelphia	1	26	26	80
New York	11	114	59	65
Baltimore			13	15
Total	12		98	160

The attendance of a number of Philadelphia buyers this week is regarded as a favorable omen for this market. The supply of stock from the Eastern counties of the State has been nearly exhausted, and the demand upon this market will give it a new lease of life. The feeling in the cattle trade this week was somewhat improved, and although runs were light an advance of only 1c could be maintained. The supply kept pace with the demand, which was also limited. Very few stock cattle are now on the market, but were in active inquiry.

PRICES.

The ruling rates were as follows: Extra, 7@7½c; fair to good shipping steers, 6@6½c; prime, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs, 6½@7c; common to medium, 5@6c; fat cows, bulls, stags and oxen, 3@5c; 1,000, 5½@6c; fancy do, 6½@7c; 1,000 lbs, 6@6½c.

Below will be found the principal sales:

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Holmes, L. & G.	Lamb	2	2,000	p. t.
Holmes, L. & G.	Mc'Murray	4	1,200	5 25
Holmes, L. & G.	Lamb	4	1,200	5 25
Holmes, L. & G.	Kinsey & Aull	15	17,000	5 25

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Hazlewood & B.	Kerwin	32	23,300	7 00
Hazlewood & B.	Neely	29	17,200	5 62

Sheep.

The market for sheep was very good last week, and the supply was fair, and prices advanced 25c per hundred. The quality was about the same as last week, the greatest number being clipped. The number received since Wednesday was 3,105, making a total for the week of 16,098 head weighed and sold, as taken from the books of G. S. Howland, the weighmaster.

PRICES.

The following are the average prices ruling during the closing market: Extra, 100 to 110 lbs, 6@6½c; good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, 5½@6c; fair, 75 to 80 lbs, 5@5½c; mixed lots, common to common, 70 to 75 lbs, 4@4½c; foot rot and sealawags, by the head, 1 25@1 75.

Below will be found the sales ruling since Wednesday:

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Holmes, L. & G.	J. J. Taylor	228	17,220	6 25
Holmes, L. & G.	Mc'Murray	100	7,000	6 25
Holmes, L. & G.	J. Pearce	220	17,440	6 30
Holmes, L. & G.	Wood, M. & Co.	200	14,000	6 25
Holmes, L. & G.	Pidcock	90	5,870	6 75
Holmes, L. & G.	E. Davis	349	23,750	4 25

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Weight.	Price.
S. Smith	Pidcock & Co.	291	16,890	6 37
S. Smith	E. H. Davis	272	18,010	6 62
S. Smith	E. H. Davis	95	6,650	5 87
S. Smith	E. H. Davis	95	4,950	5 87

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Hazlewood & B.	E. H. Davis	329	17,511	6 20

Hogs.

There was a full supply of hogs on the market all week, and sold to good advantage to both buyer and seller. In fact in some instances the run was larger than the demand, and the consequence was that the market suffered a decline of fully 25c from the opening market. The business was somewhat larger than the previous week, and was fairly active on account of the increased call for shipments The packing season closed since Wednesday, as reported by Mr. J. G. Imhoff, the weighmaster.

PRICES.

The average prices ruling the closing market were for extra Philadelphia $9 75@10 00; good to prime, Philadelphia, 225 to 250, $9 25@9 75; good to prime New York, 180 to 220, $9@9 12½; stillers, 150 to 200, $8 75@9; light stock hogs, 80 to 100, $8@8 50.

Below will be found the sales since Wednesday:

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Holmes, L. & G.	C. M'Keever	141	21,900	9 15
Holmes, L. & G.	C. M'Keever	113	17,040	9 30
Holmes, L. & G.	Gilchrist & Co.	79	12,000	9 30
Holmes, L. & G.	Gilchrist & Co.	79	12,000	9 30
Holmes, L. & G.	M'Keever	122	18,300	9 30
Holmes, L. & G.	A. W. Gilbert	77	14,140	9 25
Holmes, L. & G.	A. W. Gilbert	76	13,140	9 25
Holmes, L. & G.	Imhoff & Co.	57	9,500	10 00
Holmes, L. & G.	Imhoff & Co.	57	9,500	10 00
Holmes, L. & G.	A. W. Gilbert	77	14,140	9 25
Holmes, L. & G.	W. Hodges	84	2,520	9 00
Holmes, L. & G.	Imhoff & Co.	57	9,500	10 00
Holmes, L. & G.	Voester & B.	82	12,300	9 75
Holmes, L. & G.	Gilbert	77	14,140	9 25
Holmes, L. & G.	W. Hodges	84	19,320	9 25

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Orr & W.	W. Negley	81	14,100	9 15
Orr & W.	Gilchrist & Co.	94	22,510	9 30
Orr & W.	Voester & B.	82	12,300	9 75
Orr & W.	Gilchrist & Co.	98	22,650	9 25
Orr & W.	Gilchrist & Co.	98	22,650	9 25

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Hedges & T.	Gilchrist & Co.	111	23,170	9 00

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore, for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD P. R. R. CO. LESSEE.

	Cars.
Nimick & Co. metal	2
Spang, Chalfant & Co.	2
Total	4

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

J. W. Poorman & Co.	1
J. Moorhead, jr.	2
Hartman & Co. metal	7
Total	11

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Brown & Co.	3
Zug & Co.	1
Graff, Bennett & Co.	3
Lewis, R. B. & Co.	4
Total	11

Bryan & Caughey	4
Bryan & Caughey	4
Total	8

Reed's Reed 1 Co.	12
Park Bros. & Co.	8
Lloyd & Black	10
Total	30

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, May 9, 1870.

The following are the receipts of crude oil for the past week, with a comparison table with previous years; also, the exports of refined, together with the week's transactions:

	Receipts Crude per river & R.	Exports per Penn. R.	Exports per A. V. R. R.
Monday, May 2	4,565	2,011	
Tuesday, May 3	4,445	1,405	100
Wednesday, May 4	3,399	718	2,937
Thursday, May 5	3,107	969	784
Friday, May 6	4,481	1,596	404
Saturday, May 7	2,664	1,985	2,092
Total for week	21,439	6,693	8 948
Since Jan. 1	510,578	29,987	103,415
To May 7	332,017	46,280	112,593
Same time 1869	233,445	28,549	91,328
Same time 1868	340,929	18,106	91,598

BUSINESS.

The market during the week was not in a very satisfactory condition, particularly during the early part; prices were weak and very unsettled, Toward the close an important change was perceptible; buyers were more disposed to operate, whilst sales were more liberal at a slight advance. The week's sales fall below last week some 3 000 barrels. In refined the falling off in sales was 11,300 barrels. The Eastern markets are fully as unsettled as our own. The receipts of crude have been well kept up, exceeding 21,000 barrels by river and rail.

CRUDE RECEIPTS.

The following are the crude receipts for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude received, bbls	25,624	21,439

The crude receipts from all points for the past six years were as follows:

From January 1st to May 9, 1870	532,017
Same time 1869	233,445
Same time 1868	340,929
Same time 1867	446,878
Same time 1866	414,504
Same time 1865	99,428

EXPORTS OF REFINED.

The exports of refined East for the past two weeks were as follows:

	Last week.	This week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	3,929	6 693
Allegheny Valley Railroad	13,600	8,944
Total	17,619	15 641

Exports of refined oil East for the past two years, from January 1st to May 7th, were as follows:

	Last year.	This year.
Per Pennsylvania Railroad	28,549	46 280
Per Allegheny Valley R. R.	91,328	112 593
Total	119,877	158,643

SALES.

The following are the crude and refined sales for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude, bbls	21,500	21,500
Refined, bbls	17,500	6,200
Total	42,300	27,700

SATURDAY'S TRANSACTIONS.

The crude market was firm one, with a moderate inquiry for early delivery, the market favored sellers. The asking rates were: spot or May, 12¾; June 12¾@12¾c; July 13c. There was no demand for future deliveries.

REFINED.

The market was firm with a fair inquiry; the asking rates were: May, 27¾c; June 28c; July, 28@28½c; August, September and October, 29c; November and December, 29½@29¾c; July to December, 28½c. Sales 2,000 bbls June, 28c; sales 2,000 bbls May, 28c.

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, May 7.—Closing on 6th: Crude in bulk—market is in sellers favor. Sales today 1,000 bbls at 13c; 1,000 bbls at 12¾c; 1,000 bbls at 12½c; sales 1,200 bbls at 16c; crude in bunting order with held confidence at 20@20½c; 150 bbls sold at 20½c; 500 bbls at 20¾c; 1,000 bbls sold of 600 bbls on upper creek at $4 50. Refined—May 30c is less active offering; June, July and August nominally steady this month; prices firm; sales 3,700 bbls deliverable to suit vessels at 27¾c; 1,500 bbls June and July at 28c, and 2,500 bbls this month, June, July and August at 28¾c. Philadelphia, delivery—market less active and decidedly in sellers' favor. May still is difficult to obtain for less than 28c; sales 1,500 bbls June and July at 28½c; 2,000 bbls to suit sellers flat, May, on private terms; 1,000 do, last half June on private terms; supposed to be at 27¾c and 1,000 bbls last half June and July at 28c.

OIL CITY, May 7.—Market opened nominally at 24@60 for lower creek delivery, with no disposition to buy, nor much pressure to sell; Oil City delivery $1 00@1 05; Corry $1 05@1 10.

TITUSVILLE, May 7.—Market somewhat stronger; lower creek $1 00@1 05; upper creek $1 05@1 15.

PETROLEUM CENTER, May 7.—Firm at $1 55.

PHILADELPHIA, May 7.—Market steady; Prime Light Straw to White, 27c; Standard White, 27½@27¾c; Crude, 18½c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, May 7, 2:30 P. M.—The market crude—crude 16c; refined 28c; 1,000 bbls spot refined at 27¾@28c; sales 1,000 bbls June and July at 28c; 2,000 bbls July, August, 28c; 2,000 bbls May, 28c.

PHILADELPHIA, May 7, 2:30 P. M.—Market quiet; crude nominal; refined 28c.

Closes strong; nothing offering; May 28c; June 28@28½c; July 28½@28¾c; crude 16@16½c.

NEW YORK, May 7.—Market quiet but steady at 28c; nothing doing.

ROUSEVILLE, May 7.—2:30 P. M.—Market unsettled; prices advancing; $4 50 bid; $4 55 asked, and for sellers.

Oil Receipts per River and Rail.

By rail	E. L. Goodwin
Fennock & Sail	100 A. S. Mills
Penn Oil Works	400 J. nathan Gallagher
Mills & Worrall	400 Ch. zens' Oil Works
Waring & King	400
Fisher Bros	1,200 Total

Oil Receipts Per A. V. R. R.

J. B. Barbour, 160 bbls crude to E. L. Goodwin; Fisher Bros, 80 bbls do to Fisher Bros; J. Wilkins, 462 do do to Penn Works; L. W. Young, 400 do do to Fisher Bros; C. Hyrner, 180 do do to Waring & King; Oil Creek Co., 60 do do to Citizens' Oil Works; T. K. G., 80 do do to J. Gallagher; S. Earle, 80 do do to Mills & Worrall.

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

Citizens' Oil Refining Co, 61 bbls to Tack Bros & Co; Philadelphia, 100 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co.; Phillips, 100 bbls do to Waring & Co.; Brown & Wagner, 50 bbls ref to Waring, K & Co.; Phillips, 100 bbls do.

H. Koehler & Co, 100 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co.; Phillips, 100 bbls do.

Total shipments Refined.....796 bbls

Crude Oil Shipped East by P. R. R. and A. V. R. R. Oil Line.

J. W. Alexander, 3,127 gallons refined to Rostwick & Tilford, New York.

Portsmouth Iron Markets.

[From the Portsmouth Republican.]

The iron interests are rather under a cloud at present. The uncertainty of the tariff bill, or rather the probability that the duty will be reduced 25 per ton has had the effect of unsettling the market. Most of the furnaces are still out of blast, and receipts are light, and sales and shipments also light. We may quote: Mill not blast.....$18@20

Foundry not blast.....40@42

Stone Coal.....30@35

IRONTON.

The conditions of the pig iron market is still decidedly blue, and the prospects anything but cheerful. The rates are unsettled and many holders are so panicky that prices have, in several instances, went far below our quotations.

There is considerable coming forward from the furnaces, which moved forward at once.

We continue former quotations:

Hecla cold blast, car wheel.....$40@45

Mill blast.....28@30

Foundry hot blast.....40@42

Bituminous.....26@28

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, May 7, 1870.

EXCHANGE—

FREE-HITS—More active; engagements of wheat at 5c to B-Hills.

FLOUR—In better demand, but the general range of prices are the same as yesterday.

WHEAT—Unsettled and irregular, but rather firm; sales No 2 early at 95c subsequently sold at 93¾c closing at 94@94½c; options sold at 93¾@94c for seller month; 96¾@97c seller June; very little done in other grades; 97½@98c for No 1; this afternoon market unsettled at 94@94½c cash; for No 2, 93¾@94c seller May.

CORN—Firmer and higher; sales at 89@89½c for No 2 and 88@87c for rejected; closing at 89@89½c for the former, and 89c for the latter; canal corn firm at 90c for No 2; sales 10,000 bushels spring wheat to New York by seller month; 30,000 seller June for No 2; in the afternoon market firm; 91c for No 2, and 90c for rejected.

OATS—Quiet but firm at 49@49½c cash, 49¾@50c buyer May, 46c seller June.

RYE—Quiet and unchanged.

BARLEY—Quiet and nominal.

HOGS-WINES—Without material change.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, sales 1,000 bbls seller June at $20 50@20 60; more ordinary at $20 50; sweet pickled hams 10½@11c; shoulders 7½@7¾c; long clear dry salted shoulders 10½c for rough sides; 12c for smoked; 15½@15¾c for clear do; 14½@14¾c for sugar cured hams.

CATTLE—Quiet and steady; 1,150 to 1,300 lbs steers at $5 50@6 25; 1,000 to 1,150 lbs at $5@5 50; 850 to 1,000 lbs at $4 50@5; 700 to 850 lbs at $4@4 50; stockers at $3@3 75; cows and heifers at $2 50@3 50; bulls at $2@3 50.

HOGS—Active and firm at 8@8½c for common to extra.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, May 7.—Cotton firmer; sales of 2,000 bales at 22c for middling uplands. Flour—receipts 14,000 bbls; sales 10,000 bbls; 5@10c better for export and some over-sold; 9,700 bbls at $5 80@6 00 for superfine State and western; $6 05@6 30 for extra do; $6 35@6 50 for extra western; $6 10@6 25 for extra round Ohio; $6 40@6 50 for white wheat extra Ohio; $6 55@7 00 for choice do; $7 05@7 25 for choice do, including 2,000 bbls low grades extra State and western for export at $6 10@6 25; 1,000 bbls sales of 2 0 bbls at $6 00@6 05. Corn meal quiet and unchanged. Wheat a shade firmer; sales 40 to 50 a $1 00@1 05 for the latter an extreme. Receipts 9,000 bush; sales 17 000 bush spring, $1 07@1 08 for prime and milling demand; also a good inquiry for low grades for export; sales 40 000 bush at $1 04@1 09 for No 2 spring; $1 08 for No 2 spring; $1 08@1 09 for winter red western; $1 09@1 10 for white Michigan; also 20,000 bush No 1 spring to arrive via canal at $1 20. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley dull and heavy; 1,000 bush fair den and sales 2,000 bush at 86c. Receipts of corn 31 000 bush; corn scarce and firmer; sales 40 to 50 cars at 89@90c for new mixed western; $1 00@1 01 for new mixed western; $1 01@1 02 for new white western; $1 02@1 03 for new yellow western delivered. Receipts of oats 3,325 bush; oats dull and heavy; 1@2c lower for western; 1@3c for sales of 42@43c for Ohio and state. Hay firm. Hops firm and quiet. Pork quiet and steady; sales 200 bbls for Boston Ayers and Rio Grande. Wool firm; sales 250,000 lbs at 40@42c for pulled; 42@45c for domestic fleece; 29@35c for unwashed. Coffee dull and unchanged. Sugar firm and unchanged. Molasses quiet and steady; sales 220 hhds Cuba at 9¾@10c. Petroleum steady at 28½c for crude, and 27¾@28c for refined. Turpentine weak at 42@43c. Rosin steady; common to good strained at $2 50@2 55. Freights rather quiet; grain to Liverpool per steam, 10d; per sail, 9½d; cotton per steam, ¾@⅞c; per sail, ¾@⅞c; refined, per steam, 1c; do to Glasgow, 1c; do to London, 1c; do to Havre, 1c; do to Bremen, 1c; do to Hamburg, 1c; do to Antwerp, 1c; do to

Continued from First Page.

liquity been reduced to ruins? Because they reverenced not God nor His word. The proudest decrees, under the direction of the Divine Spirit, of the nation and a kingdom that will not serve Thee shall perish; yea, those nations shall be utterly destroyed.

Did you ever read of a nation that did not claim some being, whether real or imaginary, as its God or superintending divinity? The Athenians worshipped the heavens; the Persians adored fire, water and the like; the Lydians the sun and moon; the Thebans sheep and weasels; the Babylonians a whale; the Egyptians dogs, cats, crocodiles, reptiles, hawks, leeks and onions.

Now, what is religion? It is well defined to be "that obligation which we feel on our minds from the relation in which we stand to some superior being or power. A belief in the existence of God and the divine authority of His holy word is the foundation of the Christian religion."

Why did the heathen nations, why do they still, pay religious adoration to their imaginary gods? Because they feel they owe an obligation to them, and that they are under their superintending guardianship and protection.

Thus it appears that no nation has ever yet existed without some religion. Every nation, so far as we know, has acknowledged its obligations to and its dependence upon some superior being. All governments are and must be based upon this idea, that religion is indispensable to their perpetuation. This is the basis upon which the Government of the United States is founded, as is evidenced both in our constitution and statutes laws.

Let us follow up this idea of religion in the State, and we will see that it runs, like a golden thread, through each and every one.

It will not be denied that the Pilgrims when they landed on Plymouth Rock constituted themselves, in the presence of God and one another, into a body politic. "This," says Bancroft, "was the birth of constitutional liberty. In the cabin of the Mayflower humanity recovered its rights and instituted governments, on the basis of equal rights for the general good. As the Pilgrims landed, their institutions were at once perfected. Democratic liberty *and independent, Christian worship at once established America.*"

In 1776 the Declaration of Independence was adopted. In that instrument there is a distinct recognition of the "laws of God, the Supreme Judge of the world." The signers of that immortal document proclaim to the world that "for the support of this declaration *with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence*, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor." Are our children likely to exercise a firm reliance on Divine Providence when they are taught that the only revelation which He has been pleased to make of His will, and which displays the watchful care and guardianship over individuals and nations that serve and obey Him, is a dangerous book to be placed in the hands of the youth of the land?

Carrying out this same idea of nature's God presiding over the destinies of the nation, and believing that the religion which the Bible inculcates was its only safeguard, the Continental Congress, on the seventh of September, 1777, ordered the importation of twenty thousand copies of the Bible from Europe for the use of the people. Yet, we do not read that the conscience of any one was wounded. The people did not rise in indignation and cry out, "What has the State to do with religion?" No, one common sense man could be found having in his Bibles which he could not and would not read.

Let us turn now to the Articles of Confederation. Here God is acknowledged as "the Great Governor of the world, whom it pleased to incline the hearts of the legislators to approve of, and to authorize the ratification of the articles of confederation and perpetual union.

In the third article it is said that the States severally entered into a firm league of friendship, "* * * to assist each other against all force offered to, or attacks made upon them, or any of them, on account of religion, sovereignty, trade, or any other pretence whatever." What religious test could be put which might say the *Protestant* religion. But it is sufficient for my purpose to say, it is the religion of the Bible, and as there can be no true religion without the Bible, it becomes all to either into a firm league of friendship, who professe the religion, and to assist each other against all force that may be used to exclude it from the Public Schools, for, as I have said before, those who wish to see it established from institutions of learning, will never rest satisfied until it is established in every place in the nation. If such an event should ever take place, religion must go with it.

On the subject the Constitution of 1787 gives no uncertain sound. The third article of that famous charter reads as follows:

"*Religion, morality and knowledge*, being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools, and the means of education, shall for ever be encouraged."

Let it be remembered that the ordinance from which we have made this quotation is said to embrace "articles of compact between the original States and the people of the North-western Territory, which shall for ever remain unalterable, unless by common consent." According to this compact, no local law can be made which interfere with any arrangement that has been made for the encouragement of religion, morality and knowledge in the schools under their jurisdiction. If anything is to be done, it must be by common consent. Will the introduction or inculcation of religion, morality and knowledge in the schools—as in every other, the nation is a unit. It is not animated by one life in one locality, and by a different life in another. There is a common sympathy pervading it from all to obey general laws. The question cannot, constitutionally, be localized.

Besides, it is expressly stated that the object of this compact was to extend "the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty, *which is the best and only foundation wherein their laws and constitutions are erected.*"

There could not be found more intelligible language than this. It plainly shows that the patriotic forefathers of the nation held that religion, as taught in the Bible, is indispensable to the administration of the governments of the republic.

It will be observed that it is not said that religion being necessary to good government, churches of different sects should be established and encouraged. Religion is not mentioned in connection with churches at all. Beyond doubt, the meaning is that religion shall be inculcated in the schools.

But what were the views of the Father of his country on this subject? In his Farewell Address he makes use of the following language:

"Of the objects to which your attention is due, the most important is that of general education. Though in this country you have wisely provided for the primary support of public schools, yet it may well be questioned whether those institutions can stand firmly long without the support of private donations and good examples. In proportion as the structure of a government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened. As a very important source of strength and security, cherish public credit. One method of preserving it is to use it as sparingly as possible; avoiding occasions of expense by cultivating peace, but remembering also that timely disbursements to prepare for danger frequently prevent much greater disbursements to repel it; avoiding likewise the accumulation of debt, not only by shunning occasions of expense, but by vigorous exertions in time of peace to discharge the debts which unavoidable wars may have occasioned, not ungenerously throwing upon posterity the burden which we ourselves ought to bear. The execution of these maxims belongs to your representatives, but it is necessary that public opinion should co-operate. To facilitate to them the performance of their duty, it is essential that you should practically bear in mind that toward the payment of debts there must be revenue; that to have revenue there must be taxes; that no taxes can be devised which are not more or less inconvenient and unpleasant; that the intrinsic embarrassment inseparable from the selection of the proper objects (which is always a choice of difficulties) ought to be a decisive motive for a candid construction of the conduct of the government in making it, and for a spirit of acquiescence in the measures for obtaining revenue which the public exigencies may at any time dictate."

Here we have